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WASHINGTON.

A Bill to Enforce the Amendments to the Constitution.

The Feeling in Washington in Regard to the Legal-Tender Decision.

Returns of the National Bank, in Response to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The New Superintendent of Census.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.

LAW TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENTS.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report a bill to enforce all amendment recently made to the Constitution of the United States. It is engaged with Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and is drafting necessary instructions. Chief Justice Chase held, in a decision last summer, that the amendment does not execute itself. The bill now in preparation does not execute itself. It provides a penalty for any officer to [illegible] prescribed in the Fourteenth Amendment, and imposes the penalties of felony on persons who put into office persons without having been relieved from political disabilities. It gives the courts power to do everything necessary to enforce any constitutional amendment already made, as well as to any which may be made hereafter. It confers additional conditions and carry into effect that clause of the Constitution by which each State is admitted to representation in Congress. The final section provides that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or otherwise, shall subject any person to be subjected to the deprivation of any right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, to the deprivation or denial of such right, privilege, or immunity, by any assembly, or by any combination of persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

There is a good deal of feeling in official and political circles about the decision made by the Supreme Court, rendering void so much of the Legal-Tender question. A careful reading of the full opinion shows that the decision is not upon it, by lawyers who have studied it, to be unconstitutional in this respect. They unhesitatingly affirm that the power of the Government to contract made since the passage; but whatever inferences may be drawn from its reasoning, there certainly is a distinct affirmation of the power, and the consideration of what he actually said, in connection with what has been spoken and written since, tends to lead a number of persons to now fear that the whole decision may be swept away. [illegible] given by several members of the bench since. The remarks of the Chief Justice in the decision of the case of Hepburn against Griswold, and those of Justice Grier about irredeemable paper money, are cited as showing that they are not becoming in a man who did so many years ago. The remarks of Justice Swayne in the case of Hepburn against Griswold, and a strong article published here, in which the idea is held that he went out of the case in order to make this decision upon the point of the power, and that his language is improper and impertinent. It may be added that the opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the [illegible] and [illegible] concurred in by Justice Nelson, who has been confirmed, he would at least have concurred in the views of Miller.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received full returns from the banks. Thanks to the circular sent out last summer, asking information upon every feature of National Bank business, the returns are very complete. 1,514 banks asked for the year ending September 30, 1869. They show the aggregate amount of business done by these banks in the various parts of the country for the time was [illegible] number of banks, 1,514; average amount of business (sixty-nine days), [illegible]; United States taxes paid, $10,099,983.97; State taxes paid, $8,378,771.99; miscellaneous taxes paid, $21,491,098.96; total amount of taxes paid, $40,013,854.07; average rate of dividends, 10.1 per cent.

GENERAL SICKLES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a meeting this morning, agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

RUSSELL JONES.

They had up the nomination of Russell Jones, as Minister to Belgium, but did nothing except call for certain papers in the case.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, and an amendment made to [illegible] and the [illegible] for its ratification. On the former occasion, when this was before the Senate, it might have carried a majority, but not the two-thirds of the Senators.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

The committee had but little talk about San Domingo and St. Thomas treaties, and they remain as they were days ago.

PENSIONS IN NURSERY.

The joint Committee on Retrenchment have agreed to report in favor of transferring the educational work of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Bureau of Education, and [illegible] an annual saving of between $60,000 and $80,000 will be made by such transfer. They will order up a new bill carefully limiting the functions of the Bureau of Education so that it cannot interfere with the right of each State to manage its own school system. The confirmation of Gessner Harrison as Commissioner will not take place for some days, as Barnard begs for time in which to finish up his work.

THE CASE.

A test case has been made up in this district on the question whether Confederate soldiers have a right to vote under our local laws. The case is that of [illegible] Georgetown, was a person not entitled to vote, and claims suffrage under Andrew's general amnesty proclamation of July 4, 1868. The Board of Registration refused to place his name on the poll list. The case will soon be heard before Justice Cartter, on the application for a writ of mandamus against the board.

THE TREASURY SITUATION OF DOWN.

The statement from the United States Treasury office shows that in the month of January the Department has purchased bonds amounting to $66,372,000, $26,497,500 of which belong to the sinking fund, and $70,175,250 are subject to the action of Congress, and are covered into the Treasury by the new funding bill. The annual interest on these bonds amounts to $624,354. The department buys another million on Thursday.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools writing from Charleston, S. C., says that South Carolina has sent appropriate [illegible] to aid freedmen in, becoming and owners; that $5,000 of the money is thereby [illegible] their education, and that the Governor will recommend an appropriation this year of $40,000 for a similar purpose.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Military Committee, in [illegible] its investigation into the [illegible] of navy and army stores, has called on the War Department for all information at its command bearing on an inquiry. Some time since the Judiciary Committee [illegible] already reached them, to be brought to a proper way by examination.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

It is understood that General Francis A. Walker, Deputy Special Revenue Commissioner, and head of Bureau of Statistics, has resigned his position, and will at once enter on duty as Superintendent of Census, having been appointed to that place by Secretary Cox, under the provisions of the old law. If Mosier has a pass[illegible] reading the change of the Superintendent in the Presidency, he will nominate Walker for confirmation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

The assignment following staff officers was made by order of the President: General Edmund Rice, to the Pacific; General Thomas Williams, from Washington to Virginia; General Brooks, to Washington; to Missouri; General Augur, from the Pacific to Washington; Colonel Lee, to the Department of the Missouri; Colonel Conner Martin, who comes here; Major Burt, to the Department of the East; Major Sanford Perry, from Washington, to the Department of the Pacific; Major Savage to the department of Dakota; Major Hamilton, from Missouri, to Washington; General Miller, from the Fifth Military District, to the Department of Missouri; Major McMurtrie, from Washington to Detroit; Major McElroy, from Washington to the District of the South; Major Chittenden, to the Department of Arizona; Captain Alden, to the Pacific; General Ekin, from Washington, to the Department of the East; General Sheridan, to the Department of the Missouri; Major Lauman, to Washington; Major Perry, from Washington, to the Department of the Lakes; Major Lee, to the Department of the Lakes; Colonel Liddington, from Missouri, to Washington; Captain Thomas, from Washington, to Washington; Captain Thomas, from Washington, to Arizona; Captain Hall, to Texas; Captain Sloane, to Nebraska, relieved by General Burton; Colonel Hoffman, from Washington, to Missouri; Major McClure, General Beck, Washington, to Washington; Major Bell, Washington, to Washington; Major Maguire, Washington, to New Orleans; Major Sanford, Washington, to Missouri; Assistant Surgeon Dakota, to Washington; Assistant Surgeon Smith, Dakota, to Washington; Major Perry, Washington, to Fisher, Washington, to New Mexico; Major Bell, Washington, to Texas; Major Hamilton, Washington, to Rochester, New Mexico, to Washington; Major Burton, Washington, to the Lakes; Major Norvell, Washington, to the Lakes; Major Hamilton, Washington, to the Department of Columbia; the office of Paymaster at Baltimore to be discontinued; Major Hall, Department of Columbia, to Missouri; Major Moore, Department of Columbia, to Washington; Major Hall, Washington, to Fortress Monroe; Major Lee, Washington, to Fortress Monroe; Major Hall, Fortress Monroe, to Washington; Major Hall, Washington, to fight horse battalion, with Hacke retired; Colonel Hoffman, Washington, to Missouri; Colonel Goodwin, to relieve Colonel Backe, signal service, Colonel Kirk, from the defenses of Washington, to Philadelphia; Colonel Craighill, relieving Colonel Stewart; Colonel Craighill, relieving Colonel Stewart; Colonel Craighill, relieving Colonel Comstock, relieved from engineer duty in the office of Chief Engineer; Major Wheeler, to Washington; Major Comstock, to Washington; Major Wheeler, to Washington; Major Comstock, to Washington; Major Wheeler, to Washington; Major Comstock, to Washington

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

Our article of yesterday on the legal tender decision was written upon the basis of the first despatches received from Washington, which stated that it was silent as to the constitutionality of the act in respect of contracts made subsequent to its passage. The full text of the decision shows that the Court expressly affirmed its general constitutionality, and differed only as to its application to pre-existing debts, the majority holding that it does not apply to such debts.

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday on the Marshall resolutions will be accepted by the country as a hopeful sign that the day of monopoly and excessive taxation is drawing to a close. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States does not include, or embrace, any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenues [illegible] country at the expense of another, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and in its results injurious eventually to nearly every individual interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of a bill for the modification of the existing tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of tariff for revenue exclusively, and that the duties on no article should be greater than that which would give a maximum of revenue on such articles.

These resolutions assert the correct principle. They declare that taxation for any other purpose than revenue is unjust, unauthorized, and injurious eventually to every interest in the country. The friends of the tariff for protection made the test vote upon laying these resolutions on the table. This was greatly in their favor, because there are a great many persons who will vote against a high tariff bill, and against high duties upon particular objects, who will not vote that a particular tax is unwise and unjust. But, even under all these advantages, the motion to lay on the table was carried by only 12 majority. The following is a classification of the vote:

YEAS.

[illegible]

NAYS.

[illegible]

A number of the absent Republicans would have voted for the resolution, and, had the House been full and a direct vote been taken, the result would have probably been:

[illegible]

Majority against resolutions.... 13

This majority will be affected by the votes of the new members from Mississippi and Texas. Georgia is not represented, and Louisiana has had but one member admitted.

This vote is marked with certain unmistakable peculiarities. It will be seen that every member from New England who was present voted for laying on the table. The only Democratic member from that section—Barnum, of Connecticut,—was absent. Seven Republicans from Ohio, who lived in the days of Henry Clay, could not overcome their old Whig education to the extent of voting that it was wrong to impose a tax except for the revenue; but there were four other Republicans from that State who were not thus hampered by the traditions of a past age. There was but one Indiana member who voted for protection. That delegation stands 10 to 1. Of the Illinoisans who were present, all voted that there should be no taxation except for revenue. The absent members were Logan, Cook, Hawley, Moore, and Farnsworth. But three of the Wisconsin members voted, and they voted for high taxes without revenue.

The most melancholy exhibition was that made by the Michigan delegation. Two years ago the protectionists offered to the State of Michigan a tax that would crush out of existence the copper-smelting business in every other State, and, in return, the Michigan members promised to do whatever was asked of them. Herod was "exceeding sorry" for his rash promise; and let us hope that the Michigan members are not less penitent, though, like him, they carried out the contract.

In gratifying contrast with the vote of Michigan is that of Iowa. But one vote was given from that noble State for taxation without revenue. It is also a cheering sign that there were five votes from Pennsylvania against the policy of protection. Twenty-five years ago David Wilmot had the courage to meet this issue boldly, and advocate a tariff for revenue only, and his people sustained him. Therefore, Pennsylvanians may successfully make the same issue in their State. It is an issue which, when fairly made, can have but one result. The tariff is a tax. Shall that tax be collected for the government or for private individuals? That is a question which all men can understand, and upon which the country is rapidly uniting. Let Congress impose all the taxes needed for the wants of the government, but off with all taxes for any other purpose.

It will be noticed that the gentleman from Florida, and three from South Carolina, and two from Arkansas, voted for taxation without revenue. It will be difficult to understand why the member from Nebraska voted to tax his people. Nebraska wants cheap iron, nails, cotton and woollen cloths, steel, furniture, glass, and earthenware. Her industry is protected by fifteen hundred miles of transportation on the one side and two thousand on the other, and yet her Representative voted to tax the people not to put money into the treasury but to take it out.

There is a bill pending in Congress which recites that there are some four thousand acres of government land lying along the Little Calumet River, in Porter and Lake Counties, Indiana, which were described in the original surveys as an impassable morass, and which have never been surveyed or sold. There has been organized, under the laws of Indiana, a company to drain the valley of the Calumet River, including the supposed morass. This bill is intended to give this company a lien upon this land for such proportion of the cost of draining as may be assessed thereon, and conceding that such lien may be enforced against said lands in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if said lands were owned by private persons. The effect of the bill if not its direct object, is to authorize the Calumet Drainage Company to tax these lands, and, upon the failure of the government to pay this tax, to sell them, like any other lands, under judgment of the County Court, for delinquent taxes. We do not believe that the government has ever yet consented that the public lands may be taxed. It may be that the drainage would be of great value to them; but the best thing the government can now do is to cause them to be surveyed and sold for what they may bring, and then let them be taxed in the hands of private owners.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The United States collect from all seamen employed in the mercantile marine a tax of twenty cents per month, which is deducted from their wages and paid over to the Collectors of the several districts. In a recent communication to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury states that there are 110,000 seamen entitled to hospital relief, and that there are 90,000 from whom the tax can be collected. He proposes to increase this tax to two cents per day, which, on 90,000 men, will yield an annual revenue of $648,000. The average number of sick is estimated at 1,900, and each costs about $1 per day, or a total for the year of $693,500. The amount of tax hitherto collected has been altogether inadequate to meet the expenditures, and, though Congress has built many of the hospitals, and furnished them, and provided them with medical attendance, and has in addition appropriated from $150,000 to $250,000 annually for the sick of the service, the expenditure has always largely exceeded the means. Thus, for the year ending June 30, 1869, there was received from the tax on seamen $174,966, to which Congress added $150,000, making an aggregate of $324,966, and during the same year there was expended for the care of sick seamen $418,602. The question which will address itself directly to the public is, By what right does the government collect this arbitrary tax from seamen? By what authority does it enforce the payment of a portion of their wages for hospital or any other purpose? Sailors are improvident, and, when sick and disabled, might not have the means to pay for medical attendance; but, in this respect, they differ from no other class of men. Why should the government expend large sums of money to build, and furnish, and provide hospitals for seamen, any more than for railroad men, telegraph operators, printers, farmers, laborers, or mechanics? Why not collect a tax from the wages of every man and woman in the country to provide them all with hospital accommodations when they need it? What has the Government of the United States to do with building or maintaining hospitals for any profession; trade, or other body of men? There are four men engaged in railroad business to the one in navigation; there are twenty men engaged in agriculture to each seaman; there are twice as many men engaged in mining as are upon American vessels—why are all these taxed to build hospitals and maintain them for the exclusive use of seamen? Another thing appears by the record. It appears that, though the government builds these hospitals and furnishes them without expense to the seamen, it costs $1 per day for every seaman who enters them. The same men could be nursed and attended as well for less money in private hospitals, the owners of which make money by the service.

The Secretary now proposes to increase the tax upon seamen. Would it not be better to turn the whole business over to the seamen themselves? Make them a present of all the hospitals and furniture, and let them take charge of the business for themselves, they agreeing not to call on Professor Mullett for any new $500,000 buildings? They would provide themselves with a hospital service, and protect it from abuses, at a much less cost than it can be done by the United States. We venture to say that the sailors of this district, if the magnificent hospital now building here were turned over to them, could have their sick and disabled attended to for perhaps one-half the money paid by the government for that service. And they could regulate for themselves what proportion of their funds should be donated to the care and treatment of "private diseases," which now constitute four-fifths of the cases admitted to these institutions.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The fact of regular artillery troops being stationed along the seaboard as far as the hyperborean regions of Alaska, where they can be of no possible benefit, can render no public service whatsoever (unless the consumption of the public subsistence, pay, and clothing be so regarded), is, of itself, good and sufficient reason for a reduction of the army. Of course such reduction must be made upon the principles of justice and equity. It is not just or equitable to dismiss officers from the army or navy after they have given the best years of their life to the military and naval service, and are, therefore, unfitted for other pursuits. Nor is it fair to reduce their compensation to a point where they will be put to shifts to support themselves and their families respectably. Nevertheless, there is a wide field for the exercise of economy, without violating any of these principles.

If there was any one important lesson taught by the late rebellion, it was that our country can confidently rely upon her patriotic volunteers in the hour of need. In truth, but for our volunteer soldiers, the rebellion would have resulted in a successful revolution.

In what particular were the artillery, cavalry, and infantry regulars superior to our volunteers, except in the matter of trained officers? In what were the regular Quartermasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, and Paymasters superior to those of our volunteers? In nothing,—in neither capacity, courage, nor honesty. Why not, then, reduce the army? Civil life having furnished efficient Quartermasters, subsistence officers, and Paymasters, why graduate men at the National Military Academy for these duties? The Commissary of Subsistence purchases, from large wholesale grocery houses, the component parts of the army ration, and transfers them, while thus stored, to the Quartermaster for transportation to the different supply depots and military posts, from which they are issued by Assistant Commissaries (under bonds) and Acting Assistant Commissaries (generally a Lieutenant of the line under no bonds) to the troops. Can any public duty be more agreeable and easy than this? Are there not thousands of ex-grocery merchants in our country capable of satisfactorily and promptly discharging these duties? What is the use, then, of putting a man through a four years' course of drawing, astronomy, optics, triangulation, hydraulics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, engineering, and infantry tactics at West Point to make a Commissary of Subsistence of him? Had he not better serve an apprenticeship in some grocery and provision house, so that he can know and distinguish between the different grades of coffee, sugar, tea, flour, and bacon?

The same argument applies to the Paymaster, whose duties are the simplest of all duties; such as any intelligent boy can perform, and requiring only a knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic and book-keeping. There is, in fact, no necessity for a Pay Department, as the Quartermasters or Commissaries could pay the troops. They had rolls of thousands of men to pay during the rebellion. The same argument will hold good with the Quartermaster, but not in so self-evident a degree as with the subsistence and pay officers. Why not, then, appoint these staff-feeding, paying, and clothing officers from civil life when and as they are wanted? Is it not absurd to appoint, or transfer, a graduate of West Point to any one of these departments, the duties of which are purely civil, and can be performed by any intelligent and honest man?

By reducing the army it is practicable to decrease one very heavy item of national expense. How effect this reduction and still maintain an efficient nucleus?

We suggest: First. All graduates of West Point in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments should be returned to the regiments or corps from which they were taken.

Second. The Subsistence and Pay Departments should be consolidated, *as they are to-day in our navy*, and this consolidation should be called the Commissariat of the Army, as is the case in the principal European armies. Besides their duties of feeding and paying the army, they should have the clothing of it.

Third. The number of artillery regiments should be reduced, and the surplus *junior* officers should be mustered out, with one year's pay proper. In mustering out, the only just and fair rule, in all cases, is the "juniority rule." It is but few months ago that the last of the volunteer Paymasters were mustered out, and there are to-day a large number of volunteer (contract) surgeons still in the Medical Department of the army. They, and all like officers now on "waiting orders" of their own election, should be mustered out instanter.

The Mormons have stolen the march on their Gentile emancipators by passing in their Territorial Legislature an act allowing all women to vote, which will be followed, of course, by one allowing all women to hold office. This is intended to head off the Cullom bill, and to show beyond a doubt that the Mormon women are under no constraint. Brigham Young, so long as his wives continue to agree with him in politics, will practically cast some sixty votes, and the other saints in proportion. Not a bad stroke for Brigham. He can now discourse with extreme unction upon the superior freedom of Mormon ladies over that of their Gentile sisters. Mormon missionaries can now hold forth a new attraction to win converts to their advancing Zion. Every woman can have a vote and a man, and every man can have as many wives,—*ergo*, as many votes,—as he desires. What freedom can be more comprehensive? we blush to ask. What recognition will the regular Woman Suffrage party of the straight ticket give to this new reinforcement? Brigham has made forty thousand women-voters in a jiffy, while the eloquent Susan, the caustic Elizabeth, and the "sarcastical" Lucy still plead in vain for the power to cast a solitary ballot. Verily, they that were last have become first, and, of all the tyrant men, he that was most tyrannical has done the thing. How presumptuous!

Senator Drake is strongly pressed for the Supreme Court by the delegation from Missouri. We can appreciate their desire to serve Senator Drake, to give their State a representative on the Supreme Bench, and to make way for a new Senator, to be selected, probably, from among their own number. But among the many official positions for which Senator Drake's natural disabilities and acquired misinformation specially fit him, that of Judge of the Supreme Court happens not to be one.

There are, among our Senators, some unsurpassed Judges—among whom Senator Trumbull, if he could be spared, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, may be named. But Senator Drake's recent effort to prove that the Supreme Court has no power under the constitution to decide an act of Congress unconstitutional should of itself be deemed conclusive proof of his unfitness to sit in that Court. A lawyer who would abolish the constitution, by allowing it to be changed, overridden, defied, and trampled on by every partisan Congress, ought not to hold an office which calls upon him to defend that constitution from unconstitutional legislation.

Belleville, the scene of the riots, by which the partisans of Rochefort are celebrating his arrest, is a remote quarter of Paris, considerably farther from the Tuileries than the famous Faubourg St. Antoine and inhabited by a still worse class of the population. The fact that the troops have not yet fired on the rioters indicates at once that the affair has not yet assumed serious proportions and that the government is prudent as well as prepared for all emergencies.

The New York Central Railroad last year, with $15,586,000 gross earnings, paid interest on $11,000,000 debt, and 8 per cent dividends on $52,000,000 stock. The Erie, with gross earnings of $16,721,000, paid interest and rents on $37,000,000, and no dividends whatever on its stock of $70,000,000. One would be led by such a difference to suspect that something must be wrong in the Fisk-al management of the Erie Railway.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Miss Hopy Holland was voted the handsomest young lady in Marion, at a church festival in that town a few evenings since.

In the fire at Galena, on Friday last, the heaviest loser was Mr. P. Silverberg—$7,000; insured for $4,500. The *Gazette* says: "In less than half an hour after the fire was discovered, a portion of the front wall fell with a crash into Main street. No less than ten persons were in the building at the time, and several were just coming out. As the smoke and dust cleared away, William Robinson was seen coming out from the vicinity of the fallen walls. His head was severely cut and his back somewhat injured. J. C. Calderwood came out, having received a severe blow on the hip from a falling brick. John McDonald was also hurt, but not severely. But soon the painful report was spread among the excited throng that Mr. Thomas Bean, a clerk in Mr. L. S. Felt's store, was being brought out from the ruins in a dying condition. He was taken to his room in Mr. Felt's store, and surgeons were called. Soon the tidings came that his case was hopeful. One of his feet was fearfully crushed, his lower jaw was fractured in three places, and he was otherwise bruised and mangled, but still hopes of his recovery were entertained."

IOWA.

The M. E. church at Jefferson was sold under execution on Monday of last week, the plaintiffs becoming the purchasers for about $700. The prospects are favorable for the speedy redemption of the property, the Church Extension Society coming in with its aid most opportunely.

Jan. 22, John Dillon, probably the oldest person in the State, expired at his residence, in Adams Township, Delaware County. He was born in Clonesoah, Queens County, Ireland, on the 22d day of June, 1760.

The Des Moines *Register* of the 6th says: "Colonel J. N. Dewey, of this city, the War Claim Commissioner chosen by our State to settle the claims of Iowa against the General Government for expenses incurred in raising and equipping troops for the Federal service, returned from Washington on Friday evening, and yesterday presented the Governor with a check on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for $80,078.64, having secured from the government the payment of that amount on the fifth instalment of our claims. This makes a total of $262,741.97 of the claims already recovered, leaving but $150,000 of them still in contest."

INDIANA.

A live terrapin was recently discovered fifteen feet beneath the surface, by railroad navvies, in Vermillion County.

John Rose had a difficulty with an old man named Sigger, in Greene County, about some geese, and chopped him to pieces with an ax.

Shanefelter & Bray, millers, of Lebanon, have failed for $30,000.

Coon-skins are still a legal-tender, at fifty cents, in Vermillion County.

Stephen Lake, of Jasper County, recently deserted a young woman whom he promised to marry. The girl got a revolver, rode twenty miles on horse-back, and made the young man, on pain of instant death, accompany her to the office of a County Clerk, get a license and marry her. Then she returned home in triumph.

The Terre Haute *Express*, says: "A gentleman who spent last Sunday in Evansville assures us that a flock of goats invaded one of the churches in that city, during services, and mingled their voices with those of the parson and the choir."

WISCONSIN.

The schools in Kewaunee are closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

On Wednesday night of last week, thirty ladies, of Arcadia, Trempealeau County, entered the saloon of Jesse Williams, late of LaCrosse, and broke open and spilled about $700 worth of liquors. He had just started in business there.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:

"A gentleman living at Wauwatosa relates to us to-day the following incident, for the truth of which he vouches: One day last week a man went to a saloon, as was his daily custom, to drink, and meeting boon companions, remained with them until late at night, when he started to go home. Overcome by the liquor he had drank, the man laid down on the railroad track and went to sleep. A faithful dog, who had followed the man, stood and watched over him, until the whistle of a locomotive in the distance showed that a freight train was approaching. The dog, fully aware of the danger [illegible], tried to arouse the drunken man, and tore his clothes badly in the attempt. Unable to awake the sleeper, the dog took the man by the shoulder and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came on. The man was saved, but the poor dog who had so faithfully protected the master he loved, was struck by the cow-catcher and smashed to pieces. When the man recovered his senses it was found that his flesh was bitten in several places by the dog, in the strong efforts made by the animal to save life. The man the next day gathered up the pieces of the faithful animal and buried them. He was so fully impressed by the remarkable narrow escape from death that he has resolved never to get drunk again."

Mr. Evers, a teacher in the [illegible] of Galesburg, was lately arraigned for excessive severity in punishing (for whispering in school) a girl of 15 years of age. After having been forbidden in school, she, at recess, started for home. The teacher, being advised of her intention, started out after her, and, as she was some forty rods in advance of him, the race continued for half a mile, when the girl was overtaken by the master, and brought back. For this, suit was brought, and the jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

Soon after the commencement of the high school in Fairfield, Lenawee County, it was found that the presence of a liquor saloon was not conducive to its best interests, and the institution was finally closed by legal process. Whereupon, the indignant landlord of the "Fairfield House" proceeded to saw down his sign post, and shut up the only tavern in town.

The product of the Franklin copper mine for January was 62 tons 481 pounds. The [illegible] of the Copper Falls mine reports it "as coming out from under a cloud," it having an improved appearance in the 90 and 100 levels. A fourteen ton mass constituted a portion of last month's product.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul has a young lady, named Kate Hutton, who has been kicking out windows and biting off her lover's thumb. [illegible]

[illegible]

A free fight in a [illegible] in Ohio [illegible]

[illegible] passed [illegible] is not supported by reason, [illegible] common law, or divine revelation.

The Toledo *Blade* of the 7th, speaking of the death of the Hon. Truman H. Hoag, says: [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that a little cake dipped in sherry wine will restore the lost voice of a canary bird.

Modesty has found its highest development in the person of a Boston lady who asked a dry-goods clerk for bleached cotton cloth suitable for *reposing robes*."

Seven people were killed in one week, in London, by being run over by horses or carriages. Nine infants were suffocated during the same period.

The Utah Gentiles assert that no sincere female advocate of polygamy can be found in the Territory who is not old enough to be a grandmother.

The statement is made that during one of Prince Arthur's receptions in Washington a well-known matron went among the girls exclaiming: "Blush a little! blush a little! it will look more English!"

The editor of the Rockport (Texas) *Transcript* was presented a few days ago with a ripe strawberry, measuring nearly four inches in circumference. He says: "There were many more on the vines, but this was the first one ripening. The others are equally as large, and will ripen in a few days."

Russia is the place for queer societies. One recently broken up was composed of students who proposed to repeal matrimony, property, and government, distribute the property of rich men on Ben. Wade's principle, kill all officers of the law, and cut out the tongues of literary men who may oppose the movement. Their scene of operations has been transferred to Siberia.

The principal feature in the new treaty between Russia and China is the definition of the boundary question. A breadth of fourteen miles of neutral ground is settled along the entire frontier, and the respective import or export dues are only claimed on passing beyond this limit. All merchants passing this boundary must have a passport and a certified list of their wares. The duration of the treaty is fixed at five years from date.

Living in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is an old negro woman who is nearly or quite white. She is over 100 years of age, and during the lapse of a century the black pigment which gave color to her skin has disappeared. Her face, hands, neck, and arms are of a pearly whiteness, and her hair is snow white, beside having lost much of the kinky appearance which is characteristic of the negro.

Robins innumerable are perched upon the cane and bushes on the cliffs of the Cumberland River. Their roost extends from Grier's Ferry to Rock House Bottom, a distance of three miles. They can be picked off their roost by hundreds, and persons go a distance of ten miles to fill their baskets with "four robin red breast."

A Troy hotel-keeper boarded a clerical-looking gentleman two weeks, on the strength of his piety and a copy of the Ten Commandments which he carried in his valise. The other day the brother left to call on another minister, but he has not returned yet. The valise has been broken open, and found to contain a fine assortment of oat straw.

A duel about a lady took place at Halifax lately. One gallant proposed to fight with fists. Pistols, however, were used. When the word was given both parties turned round and fired. One bullet struck a tree behind which one of the seconds was standing, about forty-five degrees out of range. Both heroes ran away as soon as the first shots were fired, leaving the seconds in possession of the ground.

An interesting event occurred in a Catholic church in Seymour, Conn. A couple presented themselves at the altar to be joined in the bonds of wedlock, and, when that part of the charge had been read to the congregation, "If any persons present know any just cause why this couple should not be joined," etc., "let them now make it known, or forever after hold their peace," a lady rose in the audience, and said she had a few objections of a serious character. A consultation was straightway created, and the affair resulted in the man's marrying the objecting female instead of his original intended.

At Avebury, England, somebody offered to bet that no man could eat, at one sitting, a rabbit weighing six and a half pounds, a small loaf of bread and two pounds of cheese. Two men, one of whom was named Bull, accepted the challenge, and, in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd each won the wager, devouring the provisions in the space of fifteen minutes. Hale, the other man, encouraged by the applause, finished up with a beefsteak, and three half pints of gin, and half a pint of brandy.

Among the early visitors to California were a young English college graduate and his father, travelling for pleasure. While sojourning at San Francisco, the son joined a hunting party bound for the mountains. When they had been gone several weeks the young Englishman became accidentally separated from his companions, and, after a long search, they found the lifeless body of the poor fellow, mutilated by the small wolves of that country, known as coyotes. The leader of the band, a kind-hearted old hunter, felt it incumbent upon him to notify the bereaved parent of the sad event, and accordingly despatched to him the following laconic epistle: "Dear Sir: The Kyotes hev eat your son's head off."

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi's new novel is said to be highly sensational, selling some one every two pages.

Sarah A. Fletcher, a Boston doctress, has turned her house into an inebriate asylum.

According to the Parisian journalists, the Czar of Russia is madly in love with Patti.

Judge McKenzie, of Canada, for certain legal work for our government, presents a bill for $40,000.

The Rev. Samuel R. Nankervis, of Ringtown, Pa., is to be hung April 8, for murdering his illegitimate child.

It is reported that the ex-Queen of Spain is writing her autobiography in the disguise of a novel.

The King of Prussia, it is said in Berlin, lives at the present time principally on eggs, caviar, milk and very strong French brandy.

Sainte-Beuve, by his will, left $500 to his mistress, an ex-governess; she is one-armed, having lost the other arm by accident; he says "with $500 a year a woman may live honorably."

The Indian papers state that Lady Rundheer Sing, (*nee* Miss Hodges), is about to institute a suit for divorce from the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah.

Sir David Baxter has presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the sea chest and drinking cup which belonged to Alexander Selkirk (*Robinson Crusoe*), and were in his use during his sojourn on the Island of Juan Fernandez.

Among the banns of marriage published at the Hotel de Ville at Lille, France, are those of Pierre Paux, Officer of Health, aged 47, and Mlle. F. Sepaux, [illegible] aged 54. There is a fortune of 300,000 francs in the case.

William Connelly, of Franklin, Pa., has made a claim on the government for a large lot of tar which he purchased for the use of Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie, just prior to the great naval contest.

Daniel McFarland is not a graduate of Dartmouth College, as was generally stated at the time of the Richardson homicide. He received from that institution, in 1866, the degree of A. M., and from this circumstance the misapprehension has probably arisen.

Adolphe Thiers succeeded, the other day, in effecting a large insurance on his life at very low rates, in favor of his sister, the examining physicians having found that he was perfectly healthy, and that his excellent constitution would enable him to live for twenty years longer yet.

On the evening of the 15th inst. the friends of Miss Susan B. Anthony intend giving her a donation party at the Woman's Bureau, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York, on the occasion of her birthday. On that day she will be 50 years old.

A German pamphleteer asserts that, to his certain knowledge, the reports that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert led a very happy life during the first years after their marriage, are entirely erroneous, and that the Prince, on account of incompatibility of temper, at one time seriously thought of separating from his royal consort and returning to Germany.

George Sand has recently been involved in a quarrel with a young author in Tours, named Jean Dumartel, who has just published against her a pamphlet abounding in very bitter personalities, and charging, among other things, that her son Maurice was not the son of her husband, but the illegitimate child of one of the Orleanist princes.

Madame Anna Bishop, the well known singer, writes: "Having noticed that a rumor is going the rounds of the press to the effect that my domestic relations are so unhappy as to induce me to apply for a divorce, permit me to say through your columns that there is not a solitary particle of truth in the report, and that it is wholly without foundation."

Prince Napoleon gives his son a Spartan education. The boy is sent as a day boarder at a small school. By order of the Prince the boy is called "Victor," simply, except when he behaves extraordinarily well, when he may be called "Napoleon Victor," as a reward. His work is from 5 in the morning to 8 in the evening. At first dry bread was prescribed by the Prince as luncheon, [illegible] all other little [illegible] bread.

Miraculous Escape—A Young Lad in a Somnambulistic State Walks off a Railroad Car.

From the Buffalo Courier, Jan. 31.

An accident occurred on the night express train of the New York & Erie Railroad, due here at 1:25 a. m., a few nights ago, which created considerable excitement, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

People in the Surf.

West Point in the Shambles.

Donnelly and Free Trade.

Legislation.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Senator Abbott, who lately challenged Senator Sprague to fight a duel, and beat a retreat from his own echoes, is now in the perpendicular position, asking for a national police force to keep order in the South. This is another instance of a man taking counsel of his fears, [illegible] Rhode Island. Bashfulness, thy name is Abbott! Let this case be a warning to young men let beyond their depth in the morasses of effrontery; [illegible] Mr. Abbott can explain it in the words of Macbeth, who, foolishly supposing he beholds the deceased Mr. Banquo, exclaims:

"Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange infirmity which is nothing
To those that know me."

Senator Abbott, like the Thane Macbeth, was a General; but there is no accounting for superstitions. He was an editor at Manchester, N. H., and at Boston, and has lived in North Carolina four years. Pool, his colleague in the Senate, having been born in North Carolina and being a civilian, wants no protection from the "national police." I suggest Sprague and Abbott as joint commissioners over this police, with headquarters at Bladensburg.

SELLING CADETSHIPS.

A case that will probably show the virtue of the worst class of carpet-bagging members of Congress, came up before the Military Committee last week, on the suggestion of General Slocum, of New York. It referred to certain advertisements and newspaper and private charges, tending to prove that cadetships, both at Annapolis and at West Point, are openly offered for sale and disposed of to the highest bidder. Congress did itself credit by unanimously and promptly ordering an investigation of the subject, and, unless I am mistaken, the Committee of Military Affairs has the material in it to probe the subject to the bottom. John A. Logan, who cares for nobody, is the Chairman of the committee, and some soldiers upon it are Cobb, of Wisconsin, the [illegible] Colonel of the splendid Fifth Infantry of that State,—in whose camp I have passed many cheerful hours on the hills of the Chickahominy,—Negley, of Pittsburgh; Slocum, who was both a West Pointer and a Major General, and Stoughton, Packard, Asper, Wincher and Morgan, all good officers. I am told that this is the opinion of some members of the committee, based upon the appended data:

An advertisement appeared in the New York *Times* some short time ago, offering to dispose of a cadetship to persons of means. Just prior to that time a Western Pennsylvanian paper gave the names of two or three persons who had been addressed by parties here, offering to place their sons in the army or navy. Judge Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., knows a lady who received a like notification. A General (whether of militia or volunteers, not expressed) in Connecticut, is said to have a son now at one of the academies for whose appointment he paid two thousand dollars. There are other cases lying behind these, if the reports have any foundation, but they will probably be difficult to trace out, because the father or the son who purchases a place at West Point, will be as sensitive to exposure as the Congressman taking his perquisites to the shamble.

A Republican Senator speaking to me on this matter yesterday, said: "There are a number of men representing the Southern States, who have come in under the reconstruction acts and they are totally irresponsible, because they know that they will never come back here again. Therefore they go in for a trade on every measure, and are ready, if necessary, to face humiliation and exposure. From some of the States,—from Louisiana in particular,—there are contestants here who represent no votes to speak of—nothing, and they are hanging on, hopeful to get the customary $2,000 voted to the just and unjust contestant. But meantime they make live in this expensive place, and they are open for any engagements or chance. [illegible] hawking cadetships."

FREE TRADER DONNELLY.

Ignatius Donnelly, ex-member of Congress from Minnesota, is here, and is receiving the upbraidals of his former colleagues from Pennsylvania, for forsaking their [illegible] and means to use his vigorous elocution on the stump. To all this we may say, in the language of Scripture:

"And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny.

"But when the first came they supposed that they should receive more; and they likewise received every man a penny."

A penny it is, the same to new recruits as to old ones, but no sly dividends where all are shareholders. Mr. Donnelly is a good stump speaker and a forcible man. I am told that Morrell received this reply from Donnelly:

"If I were in Pennsylvania, I would be a tariff man yet; but it won't do in the Northwest." This reply served the purposes of the Morrell party, and they now urge that Donnelly is no convert to principle, but to geography. This was a poor reply for Mr. Donnelly, if he made it, for free trade, like personal or religious freedom, is [illegible]. The tariff sentiment [illegible] has degraded the public [illegible] good of Pennsylvania, until it may be said that that State, the second in the Union in population, has less influence in Congress than Indiana or Iowa. The Pennsylvania delegation behaves like a set of old girls in a boarding house, of no separate force, but powerful to "pout," and make faces, and carry scandals. The Pennsylvania people know nothing of what is passing in the superior world, because all their newspapers are kept silent. They have routed Wayland's Political Economy from their schools. They have entered into a conspiracy to keep still within their boundaries, hopeful that the agitation upon the tariff will also cease without. This is like children lying abed very breathless, to stop the wind blowing round the house. The next they must stop in Pennsylvania is the circulation of the Bible, a dangerous free trade book. Look at the story of Joseph and his brother, which is a free trade episode, from beginning to end. Joseph keeps up corn against a famine, supplies the people of Canaan, and charges no export duty. "Now it came to pass as they emptied their sacks, that, behold, every man's bundle of money was in his sack." If Mr. Morrell had lived in the year 1, A. D., he would have met the Wise Men on the frontier of Judea, and observing their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, he would have run out his spectacles, and taken counsel of the tariff list:

"Frankincense, six hundred per cent duty. Foreign myrrh, eighty-five cents an ounce, payable in gold."

Again, the story of the Queen of Sheba is a perfect idyl of free trade. She passed and repassed freely, notwithstanding her "camels that bare spices, and gold in abundance, and precious stones." The only high tariff stories in the entire Scriptures that I can recall refer to the miserable conduct of Laban, who moved the tariff up seven years on Jacob, and the reprehensible measures of Pharaoh in the matter of the straw, bricks, and deferred passports to the Israelites. The New Testament is a more dangerous free trade document than Mr. Wells' reports, and all such texts as the following must be expurgated from Pennsylvania editions:

"Woe unto you hypocrites! For ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within are full of extortion and excess." Note, also, that when the devils were cast out of the man possessed, they were transferred to swine, and the Pennsylvania Pig comes of this identical breed.

To such thoughts must Mr. Donnelly seriously incline, when he makes the unfounded concession that the tariff is righteously advocated anywhere. Mr. Morrell is now said to be going about alleging that Donnelly evaded the duties on the iron that built his railroad from Hastings to some place near by. If this be so, and Mr. Morrell knew it, why was he silent when Mr. Donnelly was still a protectionist? Is this collusion, or is it a lie, or was there a Morrell obligation in it?

SOME OF OUR FRESHMEN.

Amongst the most decided free traders, or revenue tariff men, in Congress is Tom Fitch, of Nevada, the brightest, fastest, and wittiest, one of the most considerate orators in the House—a large, black-eyed, ruddy-faced, handsome young man, 32 years old, and a native of New York city. He is a public school boy, and was a reporter of a newspaper at Milwaukee eleven years ago. Soon after, he went to the Pacific coast, engaged in newspaper work, became a very popular orator, fought a duel with a pro-slavery desperado and was wounded, and then betook himself to law. He has settled down into a careful, cheerful man, and whenever he speaks in the House there is interest and enthusiasm. This man, if he preserves himself for great occasions, is the most promising Representative that I have yet seen here amongst the new members. He is only one of the brilliant young men held in reversion for this radical issue of equal taxation, and the legalized substitution of special and grasping interests.

Another faithful and hard-working free trader is Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, of the city of St. Louis, representing the German district of the city. He is 36 years old, and a native of Rhenish Prussia, and he was a soldier of the Union army. He is a florid-faced, modest, and genial young gentleman, and has distinguished himself for close attention to public business.

One of the boldest and frankest free traders in Congress is John B. Hay, of Belleville, Illinois, nearly opposite St. Louis, also quite young, [illegible] Like Finkelnburg and Fitch he is a lawyer, and he was a soldier in the war. Hay is not a relative of John Hay, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid. He is of a decided countenance, light complexion, and sincere, thoughtful character.

General Logan, and Mr. Caton, of Springfield, are also revenue tariff men from Illinois.

Ohio sends good cheer in Job Stevenson, of Cincinnati, and James J. Winans, of Xenia, both of them reliable and determined men, who have adopted their liberal sentiments from conviction and by no geographical reasons.

To my belief, there is no chance for the new tariff bill of Schenck, Maynard & Co. to pass the House.

The Census bill of Garfield,—which has been projected with diligent care,—is opposed by such Senators as Roscoe Conkling, who is jealous of the patronage of the Marshalship, which, under the old law, was retained by the delegation.

The gold investigation is reported to have resulted in substantial benefit. GATH.

Reducing the Army—The Infantry.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Among the important measures before Congress is the disposition of [illegible] officers [illegible] of the army [illegible] regiments by the last Congress. It was evidently not the intention of that Congress to discriminate against the infantry, the arm of the service which, during the war, had necessarily to do the hard fighting, and did it; the fact being that there are more of the wounded and gallant officers of the volunteer army in the infantry than in all the other corps put together, and, in selecting those to be retained in service, the most helpless, or the most severely wounded in service, were necessarily left out, because they were the least able to take the field against Indians. In retaining officers, where two regiments were consolidated, [illegible] and only half that number retained; the best officers were not selected, but the oldest in rank, so that the twenty Captains of the two regiments were arranged according to date, and the lowest in the list,—who may have been [illegible] were thrown out. So with the twenty First Lieutenants; [illegible] as there were barely Second Lieutenants enough in service to fill the retained regiments, none of them, unless they desired it, were thrown out. All this results in our being about to throw out of service a number of gallant officers of the late volunteer regiments, who were specially selected for their position for gallantry in the field, and at the same time we retain all the recent graduates of West Point, who never served at all during the war. This certainly is not the intention of Congress, and I am sure if the matter receives the attention it deserved they would not do the injustice now contemplated. If reduction is needed, it can be equalized among all the corps, and the worthless,—of whom there are always some to be found in every corps,—can be called out, provided the matter is placed in proper hands, as recommended by the General-in-Chief. Yours truly,

A VOLUNTEER GENERAL, (Now U. S. A.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1870.

WESTWARD HO!

Departure of Two Hundred and Fifty Chicagoans for Homes in Colorado.

The Pioneers of Civilization.

A notable event in the history of Chicago transpired yesterday. It was the departure of a colony of Chicago citizens for a home in the Western wilds—the first of the kind which ever left this city, and, it is believed, the first ever organized in America. It is called the "German Colonization Society, of Colfax, Colorado," the latter township being the destination of the colony. Ever since the mineral resources of the Territories were discovered, there has existed a serious drawback to their development in the fact that the march of agriculture had not kept pace with the feverish rush of the seekers after the hidden treasures of the earth. As a consequence, in many remote regions, [illegible] the abandonment of the mines. [illegible] Carl Wulsten, a citizen of Chicago, conceived the plan of organizing, in this city, a colony of farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who, with their wives and families, should [illegible] Mr. C. N. Pratt, of this city, General Agent of the National Land Company, [illegible] on the 16th of November last a locating committee left Chicago, for the purpose of selecting a [illegible] of the proposed colony, [illegible] Wet Mountain Park, Fremont County, near the head waters of the Arkansas River, in [illegible] Colorado. [illegible] The soil is rich, prairie and timber land abound, numerous streams supply irrigation and power for manufacturing purposes, and the climate is mild, salubrious, and wonderfully healthy. On the return of the Locating Committee the society, numbering forty members, [illegible] by the election of the following [illegible]

[illegible]

WALL STREET CAUGHT AT LAST.

Penalties Paid by the Brokers in the United States Courts—Assessor Webster's Share $24,000—Belmont to Bleed Next Week.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 5.

Assessor Webster's great raid on the gutter-snipes of Wall street was formally closed yesterday in Judge Pierrepont's office. On Thursday morning a communication containing the form of distribution of the court's proceeds was received from Washington, [illegible] made the subject of complimentary comment among the officials interested in the proceedings. The order, it appears, gives the Assessor $24,000 as his moiety. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BYRON SCANDAL AGAIN.

Review of Mrs. Stowe's Vindication by the Quarterly Review.

New and Important Points in the Case.

More Letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh Made Public.

From the New York Times, Feb. [illegible]

We have received an advance copy of the London Quarterly Review, from Mr. Murray, [illegible]

[illegible]

LADY BYRON TO LORD BYRON.

[illegible]

BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

[illegible]

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

Arrest of a Young Man on the Charge of Burning the Lombard Congregational Church.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that, during last August, the Congregational church at Lombard, DuPage County, was [illegible] and was burned to the ground, only a portion of its contents having been saved. [illegible]

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A Well-Known Attorney Garroted on Jefferson Street and Roughly Handled.

Another dastardly outrage was perpetrated in the West Division on Monday evening. [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 8, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street [illegible]

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Streets Opened—Licenses Granted.

Old Claims Settled—Special Assessment Accounts, Etc.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held on Monday [illegible]. Present—Messrs. Cady, Dewey, [illegible] Lewis, Hardy, and [illegible] Clark and Smith. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK, Feb. 7, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

The Case of Sergeant Shippey—The Police Commissioners Overruled.

Police Court Proceedings.

Superior Court.

THE POLICE SERGEANT'S CASE.

The case of Sergeant Shippey was yesterday disposed of in the Superior Court, after a trial upon the appeal from the decision of the Board of Police Commissioners dismissing him from the service. The Court so far reversed the decision as to warrant dismissal, but confirmed it so far as to warrant the reducing of the officer to the ranks. The provisions of the charter are that in such cases the Court shall deal as right and justice may demand, and by a subsequent law the power of reduction to the ranks is authorized. The decision of the Court was substantially as follows:

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

WILL PROVED.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

FOREIGN.

The Arrest of M. Rochefort, and What Followed.

Great Excitement—Several Policemen Killed and Wounded.

Discussion of the Arrest in the Corps Legislatif.

Queen Victoria's Address to Parliament.

France.

PARIS, Feb. 7—Evening.—Rochefort was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the northeastern part of the city, at an early hour in the evening. His friends are assembling in great crowds. Serious trouble is expected.

Feb. 8—1 a. m.—The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced. A detachment of troops has arrived. They lasted all night, and have extended northward to Lavillette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications. The troops have not yet resorted to firearms; the police are active, and have made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion, the rest of the city is tranquil. The government continues precautionary measures.

Feb. 8—11 a. m.—Barricades have been erected in Faubourg Temple, Rue St. Maur, Rue Grange, Aux Belles, and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville. The scene of disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway Stations. An additional detachment of troops has arrived, but no firearms have yet been used. The troops in the garrisons in the vicinity of the city are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for a moment's notice. Great precautions are being used by the military authorities. It is believed the riot will not be attended by any serious consequences.

PARIS, Feb. 8—Noon.—The following are the details of the disorder in the northeastern arrondissements, as gleaned from the newspapers: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting, in the Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to Lavillette. Although there was a great crowd of people present, mainly his own partisans, he made no resistance, and no appeals to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting, the wildest scenes occurred. Gustave Florens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, fired his revolver, and declared the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of Florens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time, by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from the stables in the neighborhood. A Commissary of Police, who accompanied the guard, charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort, was forced along with the crowd, and badly injured by their maltreatment. The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, and the fortifications at Lavillette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of police charged the barricades in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed. One of the Commissaries was dangerously wounded, and one policeman killed. At the other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended.

The military are now out in force, but, thus far, have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had pillaged the armories, and in that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in skirmishes early in the evening.

A great number of arrests were made. At 3 o'clock this morning, over 300 persons had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the barracks of the Prince Eugene. Many were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor.

It is reported that Gustave Florens, who is looked upon as the leader of the rioters, has been arrested, but this is not confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother, before going from home to the meeting, that if Rochefort were arrested, she probably would never see him again. At this hour all is quiet.

Feb. 8—3 p. m.—In the *Corps Legislatif*, to-day, M. Keratry, one of the Liberal Deputies demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to a political meeting, where 5,000 persons were assembled? It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence. The act of the government was provocation to the disturbances which took place. A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chamber to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such place would give rise. He asserted that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place, and the country would judge between the Ministry and the rioters. He said there need be no unnecessary uneasiness for the people. The government was animated by the best sentiments toward them. The Minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration, had Rochefort been arrested at the Chamber. M. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Parliament opened to-day. The Queen's speech was read. The Queen comments on tranquility in all quarters of the globe; notices the growing disposition of all countries to appeal to friendly mediation rather than to resort to arms; asserts the favorable condition of the finances; suggests a continuation of inquiries into Parliamentary elections; announces the probability that the government will propose land reform measures for Ireland, and will introduce a bill to define the status of citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization; recommends such legislation on the subject of religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as will increase the usefulness of those institutions; comments upon the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, and, after a resume of measures of domestic reform to be submitted, closes as follows: "Upon these and all other subjects Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of God."

LONDON, Feb. 8—8 p. m.

The news of the arrest of Rochefort, and its consequences, have made a sensation here. There are many rumors afloat; one that the troops have fired on the crowd. The rumors, however, are generally discredited.

Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, is shortly to be laid. The contract for the cable, to cost £600,000, has just been signed.

To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for a regular annual race.

Since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the government, the amount of domestic telegraphing has increased fully one-third.

Sir John B. Karslake has written a communication to the London *Globe*, urging on the government a systemized emigration, as social relief.

Mr. Gladstone has written Prof. Rogers, approving of the removal of clerical disabilities.

The Queen is still at Windsor. She will remain there till March 15.

The steamship Maine, from Southampton to-day, took £34,000 sterling for New York.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The second session of the Eighth Parliament was opened to-day by the Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, Earl Gray, Lord Sidney, and the Earl of Bessborough. Only a few peers were present. At 2 o'clock the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House of Lords. Lord Cairns then read the Queen's speech, as follows:

The following is an extended report of the Queen's speech, delivered by commission:

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that her recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as it had been her intention to do. You reassemble at a period of remarkable public interest. Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters toward this country, and these feelings Her Majesty cordially reciprocates. There is a growing disposition among the nations to resort to the good offices of their allies, in cases of international differences. In the same conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined.

Her Majesty has confidence in the maintenance of general tranquility. Papers will be laid before you with reference to the recent occurrence in New Zealand.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Estimates for the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. They are framed with the view, in the first place, to the effective maintenance of the public establishment, and will impose a diminished charge upon Her Majesty's subjects. The condition of the revenue has answered the expectations formed in the past session. Her Majesty trusts you will be disposed to carry into completion the inquiry you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare materials for early legislation.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in agriculture, who collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. The provisions matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting, that steady confidence in law and desire to render assistance in its effective administration which mark Her Majesty's subjects in general. This will aid in consolidating the fabric of the empire.

We are further directed by Her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and, among these, especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education. In fulfilment of an engagement to the United States, a bill will be proposed to you defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries, and who may desire in the attainment of that object. You will be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the commission on courts of judicature, for the improvement of the constitution and procedure of the superior tribunals of original appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of the question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions, and heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

Bills have been prepared for extending the ballot system of rating, and for placing the collecting of the large sums locally raised for the purposes, on a simple and uniform footing.

Her Majesty likewise recommends you to undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate and grant licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. Measures will be brought under your consideration facilitating the transfer of land; for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy; amending laws as to the disability of members of trade combinations, and for consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relate to merchant shipping. While committing to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern. The Executive has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage. Partial improvement may be observed, though the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods. The indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious for the removal of such evils.

Her Majesty places her main reliance of the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the laws. She will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear, during the session, to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order upon these and all other subjects.

Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessings of God.

At the conclusion of the reading, the Marquis of Huntley moved the address to the Queen. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Fingal. The address refers almost solely to the Irish question. An appeal is made to the House of Lords to face the question generously and justly—to content the tenants and give peace and prosperity to the people. The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen, and hoped she would soon be well. The relations of Great Britain with foreign powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate that the Queen's speech made no allusion to the affairs of the colonies, their well-being not being a matter of indifference. He also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in the country. It would have been well to have told the sufferers that their case was understood and sympathy felt for them. The reference to national education was commendable, but he was amazed to see Scotland and Ireland left out of the scheme. After commenting briefly on other topics of the speech, the Lord Chancellor gave way to a motion for adjournment and the session closed.

In the Commons many new members were sworn in and a new writ of election for Dublin University issued.

Mr. Gladstone, on entering the Chamber, was cheered. One of his first official acts was to give notice that he should vote for the expulsion of the member from Tipperary, because he was under sentence of penal servitude, and the seat was consequently vacant. Notices were also given of the introduction of an Irish land bill, an educational bill, and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage; for the repeal of the minority clause in the reform bill.

In accordance with an arrangement previously announced, Captain Francis Edgerton moved a reply to the Queen's speech, and supported the motion with a few remarks. He said the programme was most satisfactory. The royal speech was marked by care and ability. The measures promised were sure to be framed with care and prudence, and debate without faction, and he was confident that they would have the approval and support of the House.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke seconded the motion. He declared the programme of the government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. The country required they should carry the measures proposed, including the abolition of University tests. He hoped for legislation also on trades' unions and other social questions. He was confident of the justice and fairness of the Minister in all things.

Disraeli rose to speak, and was heartily cheered. He thought the discussion of important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reform contingent in future laws. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder, and secret societies. The government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries were now inadmissible. Royalists were depressed and insulted; Catholic priests heartily supported the government; trade in the agitation was made desperate by Whig policy; Fenian influence, which had originated in America, and been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was now reviving; lands tenure still remained unchanged, and, therefore, we could not be held responsible for the troubles. Unless Ireland had gone mad, she certainly cherished hopes suggested by the government which it would be impossible to realise.

Mr. Gladstone replied. He admitted the difficult position of the government. Their opponents admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be our last opportunity. He complimented Disraeli on the moderation of his government. This government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Disraeli's speech to the wish to prevent extremes, and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He proceeded to answer *seriatim* the charges made by Disraeli, and concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of seeking, in all frankness and fairness, conciliation rather than opposition. After desultory speeches from new members and others, Earl Granville rose and congratulated Lord Cairns on thus resuming leadership of his party, in the House of Lords. He then went into vindication of the policy of the government of Ireland. That policy was already producing the best effect. The government had been unremitting in its effort to establish order. Schulley's case was among the earliest of the Agrarian outrages and was universally reprobated. He justified the course pursued towards Madden who refused to serve as Sheriff, and ended by deprecating the presence of party feeling in the discussion of the land question.

Earl Grey feared the action of the last session had persuaded the Irish that the house was intimidated. Nothing was left but rigor in maintenance of order.

The Duke of Marlborough deprecated any forbearance. The remedial measures of the government were failing, and now the visionary hopes were rampant.

Lord Monck replied to Earl Grey, by quoting the speech made by him, in 1846, in which he expressed a preference for remedial to coercive measures. Lord Monck thought the Ministerial plan was an effective one.

With this the Church debate closed, and the address was agreed to.

Lord Redway was re-elected Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords, and the House adjourned.

John Bright is ill, and has been forbidden by his physician to attend Parliament.

Wick harbor has been destroyed by a hurricane.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—The declaration of Harry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson, and Gardner Wells, Americans, attacked by an unknown man, were taken before the American Consul General. All agree in qualifying the assassination of Greenwald as most inhuman and without cause. Greenwald was buried yesterday. The body was exhumed for embalming. The corpse will be forwarded to New York.

After the assassin had shot Greenwald, he commended to beat Greenwald and the two wounded men shouting "Kill the insurgents." Harry Foster is not expected to recover. Johnson is better to-day. No one is arrested for the outrage.

A man named Phillips, a carpenter on the Havana Railroad, was killed on Sunday night.

FORT WAYNE

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad—Fashionable Wedding.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 8.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad have purchased about 5,000 tons of railroad iron, with the object of commencing to lay it as soon as the weather will permit. The work will be pushed forward rapidly, and will probably reach Sturgis, Michigan, by the middle of June. The rolling stock for the road is being secured, ten locomotives having been bought, to be delivered by July. A grand wedding reception is being held tonight at the residence of Fred. Nirdlinger, a prominent Jew. The *elite* of the city are in attendance. The wedding party take an extended tour through the South, going *via* New York.

Lumber Business at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 8.

The *Northwestern* of this evening contains a statement of the lumbering business of Oshkosh for the past year, showing the amount of lumber manufactured here the past season to be 87,000,000 feet; amount on hand, 42,000,000 feet; amount of shingles made in the same time, 118,000,000; lath, 12,000,000; total amount of logs sawed during the past year, 25,000,000 feet.

Fearful Suicide of a Young Girl.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BENTON, Ill., Feb. 8.

A girl named Eliza Dutcher, aged 17, shot herself through the heart in her home, at this place, yesterday. After the shooting she fell into the fire and was badly burned. She was one of a poor family of ten children, and it is supposed that want and distress drove her to desperation.

Sudden Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 8.

David Lucas, a well-to-do farmer, living in Brimfield, Peoria County, while sitting at the dinner table the other day, suddenly expired. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

George Peabody.

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 8.—The final obsequies of George Peabody took place at noon to-day, and were carried out according to programme. The attendance was large, and the services grand and impressive. Mr. Winthrop occupied about three-fourths of an hour in his address. Prince Arthur, Admiral Farragut, Gov. Claflin, Minister Thornton, Captain Commerell, and Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, were among the distinguished persons present.

Connecticut Items.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The liabilities of D. W. King, commission tobacco merchant, who made an assignment recently, will, it is thought, exceed $100,000. It is said one of his creditors will bring suit against him soon, on the charge of false pretences. [illegible]

The Republican State Convention will meet here on Wednesday. Senator Buckingham [illegible] The renomination of Governor Jewell is regarded as certain.

Two Men Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—Two strangers, laboring men from the West, were killed this morning in Cork's run tunnel, Panhandle Road. A freight train had just passed through, and the men, supposed to have been bewildered by the smoke, were crushed by the passenger train.

The Common Council has passed an ordinance providing for a paid Fire Department.

Texas.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—Leroy Colton was, to-day, convicted of the murder of Major Lochner last April, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April.

The Legislature convened at Austin to-day. Much interest was manifested in the Senatorial contest. Hamilton and Reynolds are believed to be the strongest candidates.

THE DAIRY.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

Meeting at Kenosha, Wis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 8.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association began its annual session, at Simmons' Hall, in this city, to-day. The delegates from the South and West arrived on the train which reached here at noon, and those from the North by earlier trains. Extensive preparations were made by the hospitable citizens of Kenosha for the proper reception of the members of the convention, and the inhabitants seem to vie with each other in their efforts to make the delegates comfortable.

Vehicles were at the trains to convey the delegates to the hall. There are, up to the present, about 200 in attendance, representatives of the various dairy districts surrounding Chicago. They are all practical men, who come direct from the farm and dairy to relate their experiences, and to take counsel one of another. Many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives and daughters, who seem to be deeply interested in the proceedings. The weather is very fine, and if it continues favorable, the trains arriving to-night and to-morrow will bring a large addition to the attendance. The subjects to be discussed are important and interesting.

The Convention was opened at 12:30.

ORGANIZATION.

Hon. Sylvanus Wilcox, of Elgin, President of the Association, called the meeting to order. He said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, will you please come to order? It seems to be the understanding of the officers of the Association that we shall merely meet now, and, after appointing a Finance Committee, adjourn for dinner. The number present at the opening of this convention argues well for the good it will accomplish. The previous meetings have been eminently successful, and the results have been in every way satisfactory."

Mr. Wm. Orledge, of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, moved that the Chair appoint a Finance Committee of five.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Z. P. Simmons, Kenosha; R. S. Houston, Pleasant Prairie; Dr. J. Tefft, Elgin; A. Martin, Rockford; W. H. Stewart, Hebron.

It was decided that the address of Professor Welch should be delivered to-morrow.

The convention then adjourned, at 12:45, until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m.

WELCOME.

The President introduced Rev. John Gridley, who was to welcome the convention.

He said he was requested to welcome the convention to Kenosha. He regretted the absence of Judge Van Wyck, a veteran farmer, who was at first appointed to perform the pleasant duty. He would have performed the duty better but could not have had a higher appreciation of the importance of that convention, nor could he have had a higher respect for the farmers of the great Northwest. They represented a great and growing interest. They brought with them experience in the department of industry in which they were interested. Their work was a most important one. The butter from the dairies they represented went all over the country, and was everywhere appreciated. The members of the convention cultivated the most beautiful animal in the world—the cow. He had four cows, and was never tired of visiting and admiring them. He loved cows, and loved to see them move about in their sleek, well-fed condition. If he was in the habit of kissing ladies, he would do as the dairy-maid once did, when she "kissed her cow." (Laughter.) Some persons said that New York butter and cheese was the best in the United States; but, although a native of that State, he should give the palm to Illinois, where he had tasted better butter, cheese, and milk than anywhere in the world. He further eulogized the cow in a neat and humorous way, and then heartily welcomed the delegates to Kenosha. There was no other trade or business that surpassed dairying in dignity or importance. Kenosha was thankful for the honor done her by the convention. Their homes and hearts were open to all, the city was at the command of the convention, and when the delegates went away the prayers of the community would be offered for their prosperity. (Applause.)

RESPONSE.

The Chair returned thanks on behalf of the convention, and gratefully accepted the hospitalities of Kenosha. Crops were not to be the staple production of the country, as the soil was not specially adapted therefor, but on the contrary was eminently fit for raising cows, butter, and cheese. They met for no political purpose, but to forward the interests of a great and growing trade in much of the country was engaged and interested.

THE PRESS.

Mr. R. Stone, of Richmond, Ill., Secretary of the convention, moved that the members of the press present act as Secretaries.

The motion prevailed, and the gentlemen of the press were informed that they might consider themselves Secretaries.

THE BOWEN PRIZE.

The Chair announced that Mr. George S. Bowen, of Chicago, had sent the following letter to the convention:

To the President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association:

In common with several members of your organization, I am desirous of seeing some improvement in our barns, and for the sole purpose of placing the subject before your body for discussion and practical suggestion, I beg leave to make the following proposition: I will give to the wife of the man (or, if he is single, to any lady he may name), who shall present the best plan for a dairy barn that will accommodate sixty cows, say sixteen or eighteen foot posts, with basement, or otherwise, and suggestions in regard to the best manner of caring for the stock, a silver-plated tea set, worth forty dollars. The plans to be submitted to three members of your association, who shall decide the matter. I am yours truly,

GEO. S. BOWEN.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as the Committee on Plans: Messrs. Gideon Truesdell, Kenosha; R. W. Stewart, Hebron; O. B. Jenne, Elgin.

FINANCES.

Mr. R. Stone, of Richmond, Ill., moved that the Finance Committee be requested to act as a canvassing committee.

Dr. Tefft, of Elgin, thought the constitution should be altered so that the term of membership should not expire at the end of each year, but that membership should continue so long as they paid their fees and continued otherwise eligible. He would make a motion to that effect.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Flanders, of Milwaukee, thought the constitution did not need mending, because so long as a man paid his fees he continued to be a member.

Mr. Tuttle, of Kenosha, thought the by-laws should be amended, so that they could have life members, as well as yearly members.

The resolution making the Finance Committee a canvassing committee was then adopted.

OFFICERS.

Mr. Stephen Favill, of Lake Mills, moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Welch, of Chicago, said they had better postpone the nominations until they knew who were to be members during the ensuing year.

REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Orledge, of Kenosha, moved that a committee of five be appointed to revise the constitution. The motion was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, thought the constitution should be revised so that persons could be members as long as they paid their dues.

The motion to amend the constitution was lost.

PURE WATER.

The President announced, as the regular order of business, a discussion on the following: The importance of pure water for cows, and the best way to obtain it.

Mr. L. B. Holt, of Kenosha, opened the discussion. He said that pure water promoted the health of the cow. Water, when pure, was colorless, and tasteless. Its chemical components were hydrogen and oxygen. It was capable of carrying in solution many deleterious substances, detrimental to the animal. The cows of no small section in the malarious districts of the South, was bad and impure water; deep wells and pure bubbling springs were unknown. To have healthy cattle they should have pure water. The sensitive cow was easily affected by bad water. The milk depended very much on the water used by the cow. A greater portion of the water and food of the cow went to make milk, and often the system was incapable of throwing off the deleterious matter. The milk was bad. An unhealthy cow could not give good milk. Pure water gave great nourishment to the cow, and also to any animal. A horse was known to live fourteen days on pure water only. The cattle keep cleaner and grow fatter in neighborhoods where water is pure than where it is impure. It was next to impossible to manufacture pure butter or cheese when the water was impure. Milk contained eighty-seven per cent of water, and, therefore, if the water was not pure the milk could not be. Cows should not be allowed to drink from ditches and stagnant ponds; water should be pumped when practicable. The best mode of obtaining water depended on the geological formation of neighborhoods. The water of springs could in many cases be forced into barns in a variety of ways. The stone around a spring could be paved and a reservoir formed. It was the duty of humanity to supply pure water to cattle, and it was largely to the interest of the owners.

Mr. W. H. Stewart, of Hebron, attributed the disease of cattle to bad water, which was also the cause of ill-flavored butter and cheese. There was no necessity for this, as there was plenty of water in the earth, and plenty of power in the air to raise it.

Mr. Scofield, of Elgin, thought pure water made better milk, and more of it, than bad water. Water should not be allowed to stand.

Mr. R. Stone, of Richmond, in reply to a member, thought that the purity of the water, and not its hardness or softness, was the main question.

Mr. Favill thought the superiority of Eastern cheese was mainly due to the greater purity of the water there.

Mr. Dyke asked how often cows should be salted. He found frequent salting beneficial.

Mr. B. Jenne thought the water should always be convenient to the cows.

The debate was then closed.

COOLING AND PREPARING MILK.

The next question was the best method of cooling and preparing milk for the manufacturers of butter and cheese.

Mr. McLean, of Elgin, reviewed the old way of cooling, and pronounced the mode adopted at Elgin as the best. It had been approved of by the Board of Health of Chicago. They used pure water of from 45 to 50 degrees temperature. The cooling houses were removed as far as possible from the barn. The vats were so constructed that the cold water passed in at the bottom, and the warm water passed off at the top. The water would stand one inch over the top of the milk. The water should be allowed to run under the bottom of the cans. A thermometer was indispensable, as guess-work was hazardous. The milk for cheese should be cooled to 58 or 60 degrees, and for cheese should not be agitated; milk for sale or for butter should be stirred once or twice while cooling.

Mr. [illegible], of Richmond, dwelt on the necessity of cooling milk.

Mr. Stuart said the secret of having good cheese was having the milk in a proper condition, neither too hot nor too cold. For cheese, milk should be reduced to 64, or sometimes lower.

Mr. Jones said it was better to put water in milk than not to have it sufficiently cool for cheese.

Mr. Stone was opposed to dilution of any kind.

Mr. Perkins, of Kenosha, asked if there was any way of testing whether milk was watered or not.

Mr. Stone said the specific gravity of milk, as shown by the lactometer, told how much it was watered unless the milk was skimmed and the adipose matter removed, when the lactometer was not an infallible test. Steam guages were also used.

Mr. Seward, of Marengo, thought milk should be agitated while cooling.

Mr. Hogan, of Kenosha, knew some dairies where a small can of cold water, put inside the can of milk, was found to be an excellent cooler.

Mr. Stewart said if milk was not sugar sweet it was sour.

At 5:30 p. m. the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING.

The convention reassembled pursuant to adjournment.

COOLING MILK.

The debate on the cooling of milk was resumed. Mr. Church, of Elgin, was of opinion that milk should not be agitated after it was cooled down to [illegible].

Mr. Coles, of McHenry, cooled milk by letting the cans stand in cold water all night, and used them on the [illegible] fresh water in the morning. He would guarantee that the cows would cool milk successfully. He did not believe in patent rights. The expense of patent machines frightened many small farmers from dairying. They should simplify dairying and reduce its expenses.

Mr. Favill did not see the necessity of first reducing the temperature of milk intended for cheese, when immediately afterward it had to be raised to eighty-two degrees. When he got milk at eighty two degrees he at once put the rennet in, and invariably got good cheese.

Mr. Wood thought it was just as essential to cool the milk as to have it in a private dairy as for a factory. What caused the floating curds in morning milk? The floating curds came suddenly, and they never could tell when they would come. Probably in a private dairy they would not have a floating curd more than five or six days during the summer. The curds only went to the top of the milk all the time.

Mr. Favill contended that floating curd did not come from heat.

Mr. Jones found that cooling the milk prevented floating curds. If they could not cool it outside, it let them cool inside.

Mr. Wilbur, of Benton, Ill., thought rennets softened the curds, and that they rose to the surface.

Mr. Stone said that the moment the milk was drawn from the udder, it began to decay, unless cooled immediately. The [illegible] must be removed. A good way to cool milk [illegible] water in it.

MAKING CHEESE.

The next subject taken up was as follows: "The manner of making cheese best adapted to our present and prospective markets, including shape and mode of manufacture, to send to the different markets."

J. S. Marsh, of Union, opened the debate. The factory system was the best manner for manufacturing cheese, because there was a division of labor and a collection of machinery not to be found in private dairies. The size of cheese best adapted to the Chicago market was sixteen inches in diameter by eight in height, weighing from fifty to sixty-five pounds. He found, however, that during the summer dealers preferred thirty pound cheeses; but in winter they preferred them over fifty pounds. Some dealers liked cheeses pressed to sixteen inches in diameter. The Chicago market required a soft, yielding, cheese with a melting property. Cheese with this buttery quality was esteemed by dealers, and such cheese grew in flavor as it grew older.

Mr. O. H. Wilder, of Wisconsin, said that the different markets required different cheese. In Ohio and the Southwest hard, flat cheeses were desired. In New York, and other places, high cheeses were wanted. The cheese markets of the Northwest were the best in the world. Here they desired convenient size, and cheese in its purity, not discolored by drugs. The sizes wanted were from sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, by from 8 to 9 inches high, and weighing some 60 to 80 pounds. They should be solid and soft, but not crumbly. Such American cheese stood higher than any in the world. The home market was the best, because it was near their doors, and they got prices nearly as large as were given anywhere. Cheese making was a scientific business, and required skilled labor which was scarce in the West, and prevented the spread of dairying. Since the introduction of the factory system, the work of making cheese was comparatively slow.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

FINANCE.

Mr. L. G. Simmons, from the Finance Committee, reported 121 members, who had paid in $242. The members represented the following places: Aurora, Elgin, DeKalb, Dundee, Sycamore, Mendota, Richmond, Belvoir, Marengo, Dunton, Downer's Grove, Lodi, Waukegan, Blue Island, Ringwood, Batavia, Polo, Belvidere, Woodstock, Sonoma, and Maurice, Illinois; Beloit, Kenosha, Madison, Racine, Watertown, Waupun, Evansville, Lake Mills, Jefferson, Baraboo, and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Crown Point, Indiana; Iowa Falls, Iowa; Utica, New York.

A motion to appoint a nominating committee of five was made, and carried. The Chair said he would name the committee in the morning.

The convention then adjourned to 9:30 tomorrow morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Feb. 8.

The Senate and Assembly had an evening session last night, doing considerable business. In the Senate, last evening, a number of petitions were presented in favor of returning to the old system of town representation. The Assembly amendment to the joint resolution fixing the time for adjournment, and limiting the time for receiving new business to Saturday, the 12th, was concurred in. A resolution was introduced that the State Printers be directed to furnish the Senate Journal at or before 8 o'clock in the morning, and, also, before printing the permanent edition of the proceedings of the Senate, to send to the Chief Clerk a proof copy thereof, for such corrections as may be necessary.

A large number of local bills were introduced. Among them were bills to amend and revise Chapter 299, General Laws of 1868; amending the laws in relation to counties and county officers; amending Section 5, Chapter 1, General Laws of 1866, relating to the settlement of accounts in certain cases.

A number of local bills were passed in the Senate this morning. Petitions were presented for and against a law prohibiting pound-net-fishing in the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company; to protect the people of the State against pretenders of medical knowledge and surgical skill; and to amend Chapter 160, General Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to prescribe and limit the rate of interest." A very large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. A bill in relation to records and decisions of the Supreme Court was passed. The bill appropriating moneys to the several benevolent institutions, was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

In the Assembly, last evening, several remonstrances, signed by citizens and voters of Waushara County, were presented protesting against any division of Waushara County; one from the officers of the Wisconsin Improvement Company against the construction of a dam at Grand Rapids; and a petition of 175 citizens of St. Croix and Pierce Counties, for bounty for killing wolves, wild cats, and lynxes.

Bills were introduced to amend the act to divide Marquette County, and erect the county of Green Lake; in relation to explosive oils; to more effectually prevent cruelty to animals; to the encouragement of joint stock agricultural and industrial fairs and associations; to prevent and punish frauds and abuses upon persons dealing with the several departments; and a memorial to Congress for a mail route from Green Bay to Wabeno, in Menominee, and several local bills.

Bills were passed to incorporate the Sturgeon Bay & Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and a bill to provide for docketing petitions for liens by mechanics and other persons. Bills to regulate the granting of licenses, and to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to limitation of actions were indefinitely postponed.

In the Assembly, this morning, remonstrances were presented against the passage of a bill providing for the inspection of steam boilers; petitions asking for a vote on the removal of the county seat of Dodge County; to repeal the Dog law; in favor of the passage of a bill for the removal of the county seat of Pepin County, from Durand to Arkansaw; remonstrances against incorporating West Depere; against the division of Waushara County; petition of 371 citizens for the passage of a bill for the preservation of fish in the lake counties. Fifteen bills were introduced, including one to amend Chapter 42, R. S., concerning recording plats and town sites on public lands; to amend Section 18, Chapter 133, R. S., concerning jurors in Justice's Courts; to amend the general laws of '67, Chapter 154, in relation to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes; and for the incorporation and redemption of the same; to authorize the County of Dunn to issue bonds for the erection of county buildings; to incorporate the Gainesville University; to authorize the County of Kewaunee to borrow money to erect a Court House; to authorize the voters of Dodge County to vote on the question of the removal of the county seat; to provide for the manner of settlement between town, city, and village treasurers, and county treasurer.

The Senate bill to protect fish in the waters of the Pecatonica, and in Fox Lake, was concurred in; and the bill to amend the registry laws so as to have it apply only to towns, was indefinitely postponed.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Feb. 8.—In the Senate petitions were presented from physicians of Scott County opposing any appropriation for the State Medical Department; a petition in favor of such appropriation from citizens of Keokuk County; in relation to roads; and to prevent the sale of liquors. Bills were introduced authorizing graduates of the State Normal School to teach without further examination; creating an insurance department; to enable land owners to drain wet lands when the same can be done without injury to others; in relation to lands granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Havens that the Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and other State officers make a report to this Assembly of all fees received by them in their official capacity. Referred.

Mr. Pugh moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate bills 56 and 58 were made the special order for March 4; which prevailed.

Several reports were received from the Standing Committees, all of which were passed on file.

Mr. Gleason called up Senate bill 181 in relation to reprinting Greene's Reports of the Supreme Court of Iowa. The necessity of the reports was fully discussed by many members, all seeming to be in favor of the bill and the immediate reprinting of the reports, the State to take 400 copies, at $5 per copy. The bill was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Mr. Beardsley called up Senate file 90, in relation to regulating the School laws of Iowa. The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time, and passed—yeas, 41; nays, none.

Mr. Tuttle called up Senate file 84, in relation to donating swamp and indemnity lands in Cerro Gordo County for the construction of the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad. Passed.

Mr. McCulloch called up Senate file 94, a bill to legalize new indexes in the Recorder's Office in Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa. Passed.

The joint resolution in relation to national finances, was passed on file.

Mr. Knoll offered a joint resolution relative to the completion of the Sioux City Branch of the Pacific Railroad; referred. Senate file 97 to repeal Section 7, Chapter 160 of the laws of the Twelfth General Assembly. A lengthy discussion took place on this bill, in relation to the transfer of authority on roads from the Board of Supervisors to the County Auditor.

Adjourned.

In the House bills were introduced to enforce Chapter 2, acts of the Ninth General Assembly, in reference to estrays; to authorize the assessment of improvements on real property; to amend Section 1, Chapter 116, acts of the Eleventh General Assembly; amending Sections 37 and 39 of Revision of 1860, in reference to fines and forfeitures.

The special order was then taken up—the bill allowing districts of stock for damages to crops—passed—yeas, 80; nays, 13. Two reports from the committee. The majority report, the substitute for H. F. 1, to regulate the sale of school lands, provides that the Census Board shall approve every sale of school land. The minority report objects to this feature of the bill. Both agree that the school lands shall not be sold for less than $6 per acre except in special cases. Taken up and considered at length. A motion to adopt the minority report was lost, and the substitute reported by the majority of the committee adopted. The motion was then made to suspend the rules and put the same upon its passage. The question was again resumed, and after a sharp discussion adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The bill regarding school land was passed—ayes, 84; nays, 21. Also, bills legalizing the city election in Council Bluffs, and the railroad election in Cerro Gordo County. Also a bill striking out *State* and inserting *county* in attachments and garnishments.

Pending the discussion on the bill to repeal the law exempting timber hedges, &c., from taxation, the House adjourned.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The House bill of the Cincinnati Board of Alderman passed the Senate to-day. The same is now a law. A bill passed the House making teachers' certificates obtained in one county valid in all the State.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—In the lower branch of the Legislature, this forenoon, a resolution passed asking the Representatives in Congress to urge the acknowledgment of Cuban independence, and directing them to demand the liberation of persons imprisoned in England for seeking to gain the independence of Ireland.

THE WEST.

Mormon Excursion Party—Cullom's Bill—Judicial, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.

A telegram from Ogden says an excursion of Mormon notables, yesterday, from Salt Lake, including Brigham Young, Generals Wells and Winder, and Colonel Clawson, with their wives; also a large number of Utah military reached there. A large number of people congregated at the depot, with music, and gave the party a very enthusiastic reception. Whatever wavering there may be among Brigham's followers, all outward expression showed great attachment to the Mormon leaders.

Mr. Cullom's bill continues the topic among the Mormons, and absorbs everything else. It is constantly talked of in and out of the Church. The Mormons all say the provisions of the bill are too severe.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon, and the United States District Court, Judge Dundy, opened their sessions here to-day.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Prince Arthur leaves Peabody this afternoon direct for Montreal. A severe explosion of gas occurred, this evening, near the corner of Hanover and Salem streets, damaging property to the extent of $4,000, but doing no personal injury. The explosion was caused by a leak in the cellar.

New Railroad Project.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 8.—One hundred delegates from the northern railroad companies of Pennsylvania and western New York met here to-day to consider a railroad to be built for an independent railroad from the Jersey shore to Buffalo. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and there seems no doubt the Buffalo & Washington Railroad will connect with the Pine Creek, Jersey Shore & State Line Road at Port Allegany. The committee was appointed to carry on the design of the convention.

CONSOLIDATION.

Action of the Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

A meeting of the members of the Chicago Horticultural Society was held in the ante-room of Library Hall yesterday afternoon, President Edgar Sanders in the chair, who stated that the object of the gathering was to consider the propriety of amalgamating with the Agricultural Society.

Mr. Worthington thought the movement was rather premature, as many members had not paid dues, and were deterred from action until the next annual meeting. But to bring the matter fairly before the meeting he moved that the two societies amalgamate, and consolidate their funds.

A lengthy discussion followed on the question of the legality of the consolidation on the part of the Horticultural Society.

Mr. Poole moved that a communication be sent to the Agricultural Society, announcing the action just taken. The motion prevailed.

A Meeting of the Agricultural Society was then held, President Worthington in the chair.

Mr. Saunders, as President of the Horticultural Society, presented the resolution seeking consolidation.

Mr. Dolton moved that the old name, "The Cook County Agricultural and Horticultural Society," be retained.

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. It resulted as follows:

President—D. Worthington.
Vice President—Edgar Saunders.
Secretary—Samuel Muir.
Treasurer—H. D. Emery.
Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Pool.
Librarian—Henry Lainberg.
Executive Committee—D. Worthington, E. Saunders, S. Muir, H. D. Emery, J. A. Pool, J. Pettigrew, John Brown, H. H. Dalton, and [illegible].

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to revise the constitution: D. Worthington, E. Saunders, J. A. Poole, S. Muir, H. D. Emery. They were ordered to report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in March.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE FOLLOWING report of an accident was handed to the Station Keeper at the Union Street Station by a policeman, last evening: "A Man By the name of Capt. William Smith Met With an accident at the Hour of five o'clock this afternoon By falling from the top of a train Between two carrs striking with his side on the Bumpers Severely hurting Himself Inwardly and a severe wound on the Left Leg above the Knee and also Bruising his face Badley he lies in a critical condition not Expected to Live this Hapened on a Branch Road of the Burlington Rail Road on 22nd st, Between troop & Center Avenue He is superintend in Clark lumber yard on 22nd st He Has a wife and six chiLdren Living in Milwaukee His age is 51 years He boards with Mrs. E. Cook 781 South May street near Twenty-second street." The officer who made this report is a German. For a German it is good. He has all the particulars of the accident, which many of the men do not obtain. As a literary production the report can be placed side by side with Sprague's love letters to his "Darlin Amande."

EDWARD BINGHAM, the well-known confidence man, attempted to escape from Joliet Penitentiary yesterday, and had it not been daylight would have succeeded. His conduct lately has been good, and he was detailed to work in the kitchen, and allowed privileges not accorded to the other convicts. Yesterday afternoon the man in charge of the culinary department sent Bingham into the store-room to grind some coffee. He was gone a long time, and the overseer went to look after him. After a diligent search he discovered him, not grinding coffee, but secreted behind an abutment on the wall, dressed in a suit of citizen's clothes. Some felt his working garments on the floor. These Bingham had donned, crawled out of a window, and taken a position where the guard could not observe him and awaited darkness, when he hoped to pass out at the gate unrecognized in his disguise. He was placed in the dark cell, and was very gloomy on account of the frustration of his plan to secure liberty.

AT A MEETING of the Active Base Ball Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: D. Wagner, President; W. Lapman, Vice President; M. J. Brannock, Recording Secretary; F. H. Vallette, Corresponding Secretary; J. Gillespie, Treasurer. The Actives intend to take a tour through the State this season to display its [illegible] championship, which they claim to be able to hold until it is wrested from them in a fair contest. The Active Base Ball Club is now ready to receive challenges for the junior championship of 1870.

AT A MEETING of the Mulligan Zouaves, last night, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: J. M. Ryan, Captain; M. Carroll, First Lieutenant; M. J. Higgins, Second Lieutenant. In the civil department, P. M. Ryan, President; M. Carroll, Vice President; Wm. O'Brien, Recording Secretary; J. Williams, Corresponding Secretary, and R. J. Higgins, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the course, at the Woman's Home, No. 189 West Jackson street, will be given on Thursday evening, by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett. Subject, "Boys." Those who have not heard this admirable lecture should avail themselves of this opportunity. The proceeds will be added to the fund for furnishing the vacant rooms in the new house.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, yesterday, Thomas Goodman, Esq., tendered his resignation as President, and P. L. Miller, Esq., as Secretary, whereupon the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz: T. C. Hoag, Esq., President; S. D. Kimbark, Esq., Vice President; Alfred James, Esq., Secretary.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, held on Monday evening, it was decided to sell the site of the present church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, and remove the building to a location not north of Sixteenth street, nor west of Wabash avenue.

THE following bids for the construction of the bridge over the river at Twenty-second street were opened yesterday at the Board of Public Works: Gandolfo & Bradbury, $36,000; Fox & Howard, $36,000; Boyington & Ross, $32,450; F. E. Canda, $36,760; E. M. Barnard & Co., $34,900. No awards have yet been made by the board.

PECULIAR PEOPLE is the subject of John B. Gough's lecture, on Thursday evening, at Farwell Hall, and is one of the happiest themes which this inimitable lecturer has chosen. Reserved seats can be secured at the Farwell Hall ticket office from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A FRIENDLY MATCH will take place, weather permitting, to-day, at 10 a. m., at the park, corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, between the old and young members of the curling club. The match is for "beef and greens," the losing party to pay. Supper to be held at Mr. Geo. Irons', No. 86 South Clark street.

IN OUR REPORT of the Riverside excursion it was stated that no house would be permitted to be erected at a less cost than $3,000. The limit is $3,000—quite a material difference. For the latter sum a very neat and commodious Gothic cottage can be built.

EDMUND NOYES, dentist, disclaims all connection with the denial assuming of Monday evening. He says he did not vote for the repeal of ethics: "I was not present at the meeting; if I had been I should probably have voted the other way."

A TEAM OF HORSES, owned by Henry Vickers, ran from the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, yesterday afternoon, and collided with a dray, throwing a boy, who was in the buggy, out and injuring him badly.

THE DWELLING of Mrs. Smith, No. 411 State street, was entered yesterday afternoon by thieves, who stole two shawls worth $25.

JAMES JEFFRIES was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with keeping a still on without a license. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the State Microscopical Society will be held this evening, at No. 32 Washington street, instead of at the Academy of Sciences.

INSTEAD OF PREACHING in Farwell Hall to-day, there will be a Union prayer meeting, at 3 p. m., led by D. L. Moody.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN ORGAN.

While the Presbyterian Church throughout the country have been celebrating the reunion of the two branches by public rejoicings a few of our leading citizens have hit upon a more sensible and practical method of expressing their gratification—by building a lasting monument in honor of the great event. Such a monument is erecting in the new paper which will be issued early in March, and will help to connect more firmly the long severed relations of the great denomination. The *Interior* is the name of the new paper, and it is started by a stock company with a cash capital of $50,000, which it is proposed to increase at once to $75,000. The prospectus of the paper has just been issued, by which it may be seen that the most influential men in the city are directors and stockholders in the paper, while the editorial management is committed to the Rev. Arthur Swazey, who is assisted by a large and efficient editorial corps. The prospectus says that, "while the *Interior* has a special mission to accomplish in furnishing such a religious newspaper as is more particularly needed by the Presbyterian Church in the now central States of the Union, and the newly opened regions of our Western borders, it will aim, within with other and already established papers, to be an organ of the reunited Church, East and West, North and South, and to make itself welcome wherever the Presbyterian name is known. It will be made a good family paper for people of all denominations, and will furnish a large amount of valuable reading matter, including current news, articles on topics of general interest, discussion of the great questions of the day by men among the ablest of our time, foreign Correspondence, facts and discoveries in science and the arts, and, within the compass of a religious newspaper, whatever promotes the culture of the mind and heart. To that which will be of interest to the general reader will be added a Young People's Department, conducted in a manner both to entertain and instruct; and, also, a Farmers' Fruit Growers', Market and Financial Department, that will be of essential value to the material interests of the country." With such support, and with this plan for the future, the paper promises to become one of great influence in the Northwest.

ARREST OF A SMALL SWINDLER.

For a year or more past the country has been flooded with lithograph letters, from New York firms, offering to sell counterfeit money at ruinous discount. The business is evidently profitable, and so a Chicagoan had to embark in the business. Finally, some of his letters fell into the hands of the police. They read as follows:

[illegible]

On receipt of the information Officer J. H. Lyons was detailed to look after the swindler. Yesterday Mr. Man entered the Post Office and unlocked a drawer containing thirty or forty letters from country correspondents, many of them containing money. The officer took the young man into custody and presented him at the Central Station. His name is W. H. Moore. He was taken quietly taken to the Armory, and will have a hearing before the proper authorities at an early day.

A Chicago Wagon.

That Chicago should beat the world in most respects is no longer a matter of surprise abroad, but it is always of interest to ourselves when some enterprising genius adds a new feather to our already gorgeous metropolitan plumed. A new traveling wagon, called the "Loomis Road Wagon," which is being built by T. H. Brown, Esq., at the Novelty Carriage Works, No. 44 Adams street, is attracting general attention among the owners of fast horses throughout the country. This elegant, nobby vehicle is built upon an entirely new plan, by which the result and the weight are done away, the sides of the box being so constructed as to serve that purpose. [illegible] Several of these wagons are in use by Chicago gentlemen, a number have been shipped to New York, where they have met with great favor, and Mr. Brown is now busily engaged in filling orders for abroad. The wagon is certainly a Chicago novelty, and is destined to make its mark.

Organs.

There is a growing taste for organ music, and no musical household is really complete without its parlor organ as well as its piano forte, while the comparatively low price of the former instrument places it within the reach of many families who cannot afford the other. In selecting an organ, whether for home or more public use, of course, advantage is got the best, and, by very best, is, unquestionably, the celebrated American Organ, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. In all that goes to make up a superior instrument—purity of tone, power, nicety of touch, promptness of action, breadth of expression and musical effect, elegance of exterior and durability—the American organs are surpassed by none. In Europe, as well as in our own country, the American Organ is immensely popular. In short, the Messrs. Smith have the facilities for producing fine instruments—and they do it.

Cushing's Ready Reckoning Scales.

These scales are the most simple, convenient, and successful reckoning scales ever offered to the public. We warrant them to be perfectly correct, every part made of the very best material, carefully adjusted, and by use of the reckoner, save time and perplexity of calculating the value of fractions of a pound. We want good agents in every town in the State. HURD, HAMMICK & Co., 125 Randolph street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and the mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

No Remedy in the World ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and consumption.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

HENNEGEN—SPENCER—In Buffalo, N.Y., on the 17th ult., at the residence of Robert Watts, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Heacock, J. R. Bryant, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie E. Spencer, of Buffalo.

Rochester and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

RUSSELL—In this city, Feb. 7, Bertie F., only son of George O. and Margretta Russell, aged 3 years and 9 months.

DIKE—In this city, Feb. 8, Maggie H. E., only daughter of Henry R. and Margaret Dike, aged 4 years and [illegible] months.

Funeral from the residence, 298 West Monroe-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ALEXANDER—In this city, on the 7th inst., after a protracted illness, Damaris, daughter of Joseph O. and Barbara Alexander, aged 15 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral services will be held in Plymouth Congregational Church, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., after which the remains will be conveyed by the Hyde Park train to Oakland Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Train leaves I. C. R. R. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Park-row, Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

New Furniture, Piano Fortes, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, at 9½ o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Pawnbroker's Sale.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Revolvers, Work Boxes, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
22, 24 & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 9½ a. m.,
A LARGE AND PRIME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CALF BOOTS,
Buff Bals. and Cong.
Women's, Misses' and Children's
LEATHER AND SERGE BALS. AND CONG.

Also, a Fine Line of Men's and Women's SLIPPERS.

At same time and place, the stock of a RETAIL SHOE DEALER closing out business.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Silver-plated Show Cases, Glass Cupboard, Counters, Tobacconist's Fixtures, Crockery, Plated Ware, Brooms, &c. Also, a lot of Blind Leggings, and one Foot Lathe, with tools.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock. Rooms No. 84 South Wells-st.
D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Furniture Dealers.

By GEO. G. GRUBB,
77 South Halsted-st.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
AT 72 ABERDEEN-ST.,

On Wednesday Morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clk.
The furniture of a family going to Europe, consisting of

Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Nineteen foot Extension Table, Sofas, Lounges, Stands, Rockers and other Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Base Burner Stove, Cook Stove, Crockery, Glass, etc.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

Trade Sale of
FURNITURE,

THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
CHAMBER SETS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BUREAU-WASHSTANDS, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, STANDS, CRIBS, ETC.
H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers,
180 and 182 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison—Pleasant front chamber, well furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, or ladies; also, single room for one person.

68 THIRD-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board. One large handsomely furnished room.

68 THIRTEENTH-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, for gents or ladies, with board. All modern improvements. Terms very reasonable.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom to let with board to gentleman or family. Will be let together or separately.

142 WABASH AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. One gentleman to room with another.

150 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—IT WOULD BE to the advantage of any parties wanting a comfortable home to call at the above number. A central location pleasant. Street in good order since grading. Terms, $6 single room.

153 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in private family. Terms moderate.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUR- [illegible] room, and board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

193 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and a comfortable room. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

206 ERIE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH or without rooms, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife, also, a single room, to two gentlemen. Gas, bath-room, hot and cold water. Board first-class.

266 AND 268 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A suite of front rooms, furnished. Also, other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. Location excellent. Terms moderate.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board for gentlemen. Also, room for two ladies.

285 SOUTH CLARK, COR. VAN BUREN—Nice unfurnished front rooms. People at night in the city for a few days will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Day board, $5 per week; lodging, 50 cents per night.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; also one single room with both hot and cold water; and a few day boarders.

366 OHIO-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED front room and one single room. References required.

462 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO rent with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH VERY superior board, a handsome front room, with two gentlemen. Also accommodations for one lady with references.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER OF Sheldon—A large front room, with alcove and closet, hot and cold water, with first-class board.

722 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDING FOR gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen, in a private family, and every attention. Terms, $10 to $12 per week for two persons room.

722 WEST MADISON-ST.—GENTEEL PRIVATE board for gent and wife or two single gentlemen, with home comforts and every attention. From $5 to $8 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Large room, with mantel, grate, and register, suitable for two gentlemen, with first class board in a private family. Address TOMLINSON, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY. LOCATION SOUTH Side, north of Van Buren and South of Madison-st. [illegible] Address, stating terms, C. E. JONES, Room [illegible], Union Building.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR TWO gentlemen and wife, where there are no other boarders, convenient to [illegible]. Address, stating terms, J. R. NICHOLAS, Warren, Ill.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, IN a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, for three days, KNAPP, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH OR WITHOUT A ROOM, TO BE used for [illegible] Private family preferred. Address DENTIST, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENT AND WIFE WITHIN 5 minutes walk of Post Office in a private family. [illegible] Address, H. A. G. O., Tribune office.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Brilliant success of the great Irish drama of

INSHAVOGUE;

Or, The Outlaw of '98.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

This Wednesday, Feb. 9, at Grand Matinee, at 2½ o'clock.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

To conclude with A Grand Water Gondola Scene. Evening, at 8 o'clock, the Grand Military Drama,

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Sharpsburg.

The Terrific Battle Scene, Realistic Incidents, Astounding Effects never before equaled in Chicago.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Pronounced success of the intensely laughable new spectacular burlesque, arranged by J. E. Kemble, the

SEVEN SISTERS;

Or, THE DEMON OF THE CRIB.

With its Splendid Costumes and Appointments. Its Gorgeous new Scenery, Tableaux, Dances, Artistic Ballets, Brilliant Marches. Everything fresh, sparkling, and refined.

OPERA HOUSE

THE GRAND ART RECEPTION,

AT THE

Opera House,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 10, 1870.

PROGRAMME FOR THE EVENING:

The Gallery will be opened to the Subscribers at 6 o'clock.

Overture and Operatic Selections, by Vaas' Light Guard Band, at 8½ o'clock.

SOLOS.

The doors of the Auditorium will open at 9 o'clock.

GRAND MARCH OF THE PRIESTS,

From "ATHALIE," Mendelssohn.

Dancing will commence at 9½ o'clock.
Supper in the Music Hall, from 10½ o'clock.

Order of Dances.

1—Quadrille.	11—Les Lanciers.
2—Redowa Waltz and Galop.	12—Waltz.
3—Les Lanciers.	13—Prairie Queen.
4—Trois Temps.	14—Trois Temps.
5—Prairie Queen.	15—Caledonians.
6—Caledonians.	16—Galop.
7—Mazourka.	17—Redowa Quadrille.
8—Polka Redowa.	18—Waltz and Galop.
9—Galop.	19—Prairie Queen.
10—Galop & Deux Temps.	20—Galop.

FARWELL HALL.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will deliver his new LECTURE, "Our Composite Nationality," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, 1870, for the benefit of the Olivet Baptist Church. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Farwell Hall Ticket Office, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 a. m. till 12 m., and from 2 p. m. till 5 p. m.

FARWELL HALL.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 10.

SUBJECT:

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at the Farwell Hall Ticket Office Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5.

CONCERTS,

BY THE CELEBRATED

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

(Of Boston, 21st season), assisted by the Distinguished Vocalist,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

And MR. C. H. BRITTAN.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Friday Evening, Feb. 11.
HISTORICAL HALL, Saturday, Feb. 12.
Tickets, $1. For sale at Music Stores and Halls.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE SALE OF SEATS for the

YANKEE ROBINSON FESTIVAL

Will commence TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office. MR. ROBINSON will appear on THURSDAY ONLY, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, in his newly arranged drama, entitled

OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS,

With an immense cast and appropriate adjuncts.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

U. D. HESS & CO....................Managers

RETURN, ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, THE

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe,

Who will appear in a finely mounted production of

ALADDIN, Or, the Wonderful Scamp.

To be followed, in a few days, by WAMBA, founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Box Sheet will open on Friday.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 32 West Kenzie-st. Inquire of FINNEY & LYONS, 173 South Water-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND lot, with furniture. Horse-cars and omnibuses run close by. WO'Brien-st., West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 118 NORTH PAULINA-ST. and furniture (nearly new) for sale. Will sell cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 273 West Randolph-st., corner of Morgan-st., containing 12 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, &c. Has given at any time. Apply to BRYAN LATHROP, Bryan Hall, 89 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A cottage of [illegible] rooms [illegible] Fourteenth-st., and the furniture, carpets, &c., for sale. Everything is just as good as new. Will sell cheap [illegible] family going to Europe. For particulars inquire of J. K. P. O. Box 3984.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, FOR sixteen months, at which time the parties renting receive a clear deed of the cottage and lot. [illegible]

TO RENT—DWELLING OVER 189 SOUTH Clark-st., near Monroe. Excellent location for boarding house. Apply at Room 8, Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House No. [illegible] Wabash-av. Contains modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Is thoroughly furnished; stock of provisions, wood, coal, etc., on hand. Inquire of THOS. B. DOANE, 24 and 26 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, in Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also unfurnished rooms, with fire and gas, at 269 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF A GOOD two-story house, containing seven rooms, two closets, and a front porch. Apply at 127 Chicago-av., corner Market-st., in grocery store.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, etc. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, SUITAble for housekeeping. Price $20 per month. 379 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block, 137½ Madison-st. Price $15 to $30; kept in order. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; kept in neat order; excellent location. 60 Monroe-st. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—ROOMS—CHEAPEST AND BEST IN the city for strangers at 50 cents per day, at 91 East Randolph-st. F. A. THATCHER.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM NICEly furnished and cared for, opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A CONVENIENT SUITE OF TWO rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, at moderate prices. Inquire at 73 East Adams-st., with references.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 61, 63 AND 65 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 56 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY, WITH EIGHT ovens, machines and power, for three years or less. Also, rooms with power. CHAS. E. FOSTER & CO., Commission Merchants, 35 and 37 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FOUNDRY, CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business. Rent low, and payment taken in castings. Address FOUNDRY, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—24x135 FEET ON South Branch, north of Twenty-second-st., to rent for long or short time. Apply to E. A. MATHERS, Room 26 Dearborn-st., or to S. H. ISHAM, 29 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE-STORY marble front store 13 Lake-st. Inquire of S. SAWYER, 267 Michigan-av., corner of Rush.

TO RENT—STORE 142 DEARBORN-ST. APPLY to E. S. HAWLEY, 45 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 159 DEARBORN-ST., with or without basement. Also, office No. 16 Portland Block; suite of three large rooms, cheap. Rents are low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, No. 1 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A CAPITAL LOCATION FOR LEAF tobacco business. Fine large office and rooms for samples on first floor, and good dry basement in connection below. Will rent reasonably. Location best in town, and near Water-st. Address D, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE DOUBLE CORNER BASEment for $75; single basement rear $20; tenement of three rooms for $15 per month, in Purple Block, corner North Clark and Ontario sts. Room 2, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Store, and five rooms over store 190 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 11 DEARBORN-ST. Also, second story of store No. 109 South Water-st. Inquire of H. F. STANLEY.

TO RENT—A STORE 120 FEET DEEP, ON State-st., near Monroe. Also, 3 rooms above the store. Inquire at 178 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CUSTOM GRIST MILL in a good location. Address T. BALDWIN, Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a good furnished boarding house with from 20 to 30 rooms, on the North Side, east of State and south of Kinzie-st. Please address C B M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM for light housekeeping; rent must be moderate. Address ROOM, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES. I have orders as far ahead as May 1, and find tenants without putting up notices, on any property. I know that a house is to rent, I have a tenant in. J. H. HENDERSON, 155½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage on South Side, east of State and north of Twenty-fourth-st. Address D F, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, FOR A LIGHT and profitable business. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., Room 27 Otis Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-RATE LEgitimate business. Capital $2,000 to $3,000. R. F. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Brokers, 101 West Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SHOW BUSIness; are rare to make money. Capital required, $800. Address immediately, HURRY, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GOOD-LOOKING WIDOW LADY of 25 desires to become acquainted with some gentleman of [illegible] means between the ages of 30 and 40. Object, if suited, matrimony. Address VICTORIA B., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ONE Dr. LARNED, formerly of [illegible] [illegible]

PERSONAL—SARAH, THURSDAY AT 4.

PERSONAL—MONDAY, 1 P. M.: LADY, BLACK [illegible] Communicate through Postoffice. CHARLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. Next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY A. LINN & CO., ROOM 7, [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY HATHAWAY & ROBBINS, NO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] WM. O. COLE, 133 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A TWO STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—LOT 100 FEET FRONT on east side of Canal-st., between Adams and Jackson. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE ON [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—10 DESIRABLE building lots, fronting on Sheffield and Racine-avs. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—A FRAME house of 10 rooms, &c. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOT—LOT 25X100 FEET, southeast corner of State and Thirty-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF BURLINGTON AND [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COTTAGE of 8 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, water-closet, good dry cellar, and lot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH AVENUE—FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 13 rooms, finely finished throughout. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT 50 FEET FRONT ON Ohio-st., between Wood and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES IN SEC. 2, 39, 13, near Central Park. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR ONE OR MORE years, a central dock on west side of South Branch, between Washington and Randolph-sts. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NEAR KINZIE, 10 acres. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST. NEAR LAKE-ST. A cottage and lot. Inquire at 69 Oakley-st.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs. and State-st. Easy terms. E. C. BLAISDELL, 67 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS, ATTENTION—A large house on five years leased for $1,000 [illegible]

FOR SALE—RESIDENT LOT ON WEST HARrison-st. [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 62X150 FEET ON Dearborn-st. [illegible] Inquire on premises. M. HARD.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., lots on five years' time—no money down. CLAFLIN BROS., 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., PLEASANT TWOstory house [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON WALNUT-ST., BETWEEN Oakley and Western-av. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park, a very desirable lot, 75x125, at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW COTTAGE HOUSE OF [illegible] rooms, and lot [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, ON FIFTY-FIRSTst., near the corner of Lyman-st., at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE FOR $400. Easy terms. [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 58 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 ON SIXTY-THIRD-ST. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITH a small cash payment, a new two-story house and lot [illegible] KEELER BROS., 109 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT BRICK DWELLing house of seven rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK ON WAbash-av., between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts. [illegible] SKELL & HOTCHKISS, Room 7, 148 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot [illegible] LEVI SHORES & CO., 139 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—LOT [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND NORTHEAST corner of Halsted and Fifty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100X125 GROVE LOT, INDIANAav., near Sixtieth-st. A fine residence property for a suburban home. HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY ONE OF THOSE lots on Ogden and Noble avenues. [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FINELY LOCATED ON the east side of Halsted-st., corner of [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES NEAR BRICK SCHOOLhouse, at Englewood. Choice property. Offered low. HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES—GROVE lots (half-acre each) at Lombard; $300 on four years' time [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRE LOTS ON HALSTEDst. and the Great Eastern Railroad [illegible] HITT, HARDIN & HITT, No. 16 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—SEVEN improved farms [illegible] PETER REICH, 201 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company offer for sale 12,000,000 acres lands on the line of their road, in the State of Nebraska [illegible] O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO real estate—one of the best farms in the State of Illinois, 640 acres [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, room 10, No. 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND MILK FARMS AN hour's ride west of Chicago [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—640 ACRE FARM NEAR WILMINGton, Ill., $20. Also, 1,000,000 acres land and farms in North, West, and South. Land sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES NEAR depot; large house, barn, shop, sheds, orchards [illegible] Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS, ON LONG TIME AND AT low price, to those who will improve them. [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—DOCK AT foot of North Market-st.; dock at Wells-st. bridge. THOMAS LYMAN, No. 1 Portland Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL FARM, well improved, worth $5,000, more or less, within 30 miles of Chicago. BALDWIN DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot. Will part cash; balance in desirable suburban lots. BALDWIN DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TEN ACRES IN Hyde Park Township. Address BUYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, WORTH from $7,000 to $10,000, for which will exchange [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT ON THE West Side [illegible] Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 222 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT [illegible] GLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 3 First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—COTTAGE AND lot [illegible] G H G, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARK—CHEAP. THE STAUNCH British bark [illegible] T. WALTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ONE COUNTER, ONE SILVER show-case [illegible] Call at 71 State-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-SEASONED PARTITION lumber. Inquire at Room 6, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A SLEEPing room [illegible] Inquire at 3 Custom House place.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SHELVING suitable for a small store—very cheap for cash. Call on WILLIAMS, 161 Lake-st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms [illegible] Address BLACK WALNUT, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR TEN DAYS TWO EXPERIENCED canvassers. Address R Q Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN. NO boy need apply. F. W. BRADFIELD, [illegible]

WANTED—THOSE WISHING EMPLOYMENT [illegible] 126 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WHO IS WILLING to work, [illegible] L. W. CASE, [illegible]

WANTED—AT OUR OFFICE, 104 RANDOLPHst., Room 2, a young man [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND copy in a law office. Apply at 113 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN WITH $20 EACH TO MAKE [illegible] POND, at Edwards' Patent Office, 14 1/2 Clark-st.

WANTED—50 SINGLE MEN AND MEN WITH families, to go South, to work on farms [illegible]

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, 2 BLACKSMITHS, [illegible] TUNKE & HAWLEY, [illegible] Farwell Hall Building.

WANTED—THIS DAY—25 FAMILIES AND [illegible]

WANTED—20 FARM HANDS FOR THE South [illegible]

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; fare, $4.60; no office fee; must leave this evening. Room 1, No. 54 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN FOR PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—25 GOOD FARM hands [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 98 Sherman-st., [illegible] No. 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—BRING YOUR BAGGAGE!—40 MARried and single men, for Thursday morning [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE the General Agency of a first-class Life Insurance Company [illegible]

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself [illegible] Apply to ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO., 127 Clark-st., Chicago. Room 26.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER, with recommended and a good penman. Address, with references, C S, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART CLERK, WITH UNdoubted references. [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART SALESMAN TO WHOM A good salary will be given. Apply at 165 Madison-st., Room 24.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SOLICIT ORDERS for coal from the "Hocking Valley" mines. [illegible] Address L. S. AMES, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR, ONE WHO IS ACquainted in the city, who can give reference and security. Address Box 185.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CITY CANvasser for advertisements. Liberal inducements to the right man. Inquire at 38 Washington-st., up stairs, between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN OFFICE OF THE Detector. Fair salary. Call after 10 o'clock this day. BARROWS & LUNT, 152 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK who can speak German. Call at GUNNING HAM'S PHARMACY, 148 North Clark-st., corner of Ontario.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN THIS CITY. An excellent opportunity for a trustworthy mechanic or business man not satisfactorily employed, willing to work energetically eight hours per day for one year. ORVIS & BOSTWICK, 136 and 138 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, $5 PER DAY IN THE average profits of all our agents, on our 25 cent articles. 36 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—150 GOOD SALESMEN. GOOD SALary or commission paid to the right kind of men. Call at 156 Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, between 25 and 30 years of age. BULLOCK BROS., 36 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE [illegible] References wanted. Apply at 165 Madison-st., Room 24.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STAIR-BUILDERS for winding hand-rails, at 254 Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.

WANTED—BOYS 16 YEARS OF AGE: MUST have the use of tools, to learn the trade of pattern making, corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts., up stairs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A HEALTHY WOman with good supply milk from 3 to 5 months old. Apply 254 West Lake-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—10 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, 3 girls for cooks, 3 nurse girls, 3 to take care of children, 2 girls with some experience to run looms in a woolen mill. Apply at the Ladies' Help Exchange, 357 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WASH-WOMAN, ONE who does not wash for more than two. Can keep clothes in good order. Must live near corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts. Address H. C., Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—THIS DAY, TWO GOOD DINING-room girls. Apply at the office of the Orient House, 261 State-st.

WANTED—AT 1033 WABASH-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. German, Swede or Norwegian preferred. Reference required.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a small family. Must bring reference. Call at 204 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family [illegible] Address BLUE ISLAND, Cook County, Ill., P. O. Box 119.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid at 244 Wabash-av. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Good wages. References required. Apply at 184 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, ONE who understands her business, at 209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework [illegible] Apply, from 12 to 2, at Equitable Life Office, 139 Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, [illegible] Good wages. Call, for 2 days, at 64 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 224 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply early at No. 142 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THREE RELIABLE GIRLS AT 2 Twenty-second-st.; one an excellent washer and ironer and cook, another a chambermaid, and the third a nurse girl [illegible] References required.

WANTED—PIGEONS—FROM 1 TO 1,000 TAME or wild pigeons [illegible]

WANTED—AT 221 INDIANA-ST., A GOOD GIRL to do general housework. One who ain't afraid to work and knows how to cook.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1037. [illegible]

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce without publicity [illegible] Address P. O. Box 282. Information free.

POWER WANTED TO RUN ONE SET 3-INCH burrs, 3-horse. Address H. LINCOLN, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD broken silver, good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, plate, coins, and pistols. Cash paid at BARTLETTS, 106 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO join in a money making business (half interest) already established. Address U S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO WHOLESALE BUTTER DEALers only—Inferior butter [illegible] A. HORAN, 196 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE lots on the North or South Side for horse and buggy, furniture, or milch cow. BALDWIN DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VACANT LOTS for houses on leased lots or merchandise. IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, unimproved lands in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, and Virginia. IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIVE ACRES in Phillips' Subdivision, all subdivided, or will sell cheap for cash. IRA BROWN, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FARMS, FARMing lands for residence property. [illegible] TILTON, DURHAM & CO., 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE on Michigan-av. [illegible] ULRICH & HOFFMAN, 127 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF millinery and fancy goods [illegible] Address H. A. TATE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF Western land [illegible] Call on CLARK, 95 Washington-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FROM 20 TO 50 farms for city and suburban property. IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES LAND [illegible] LEVI SHORES & CO., 139 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES—ONE MARE 7 years, weighs 1,450 pounds. One brown horse, handsome, and good roadster, 5 years old. [illegible] 167 and 169 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STALLION, HALF FRENCH and half Black Hawk [illegible] BRUNSWICK, P. O. Box 2684, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, NEW, FANCY BUGGY, with steel axles and plated harness, cheap, at No. 2 Clinton-st. D. LEONARD & CO.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED ROCKAWAY, with double harness. [illegible] JNO. G. ROGERS, 103 [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF SPLENDID YOUNG mules, perfectly broke to work [illegible]

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES. WE WILL be at our stables [illegible] J. T. SALTER & CO., 28 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND WAGON FOR ITS food, for a few months [illegible] Address No. 111 Blue Island-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY MAGGIE PHILLIPS, A DIAMOND ring [illegible] 184 Fourth-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A SMALL Scotch terrier dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at 78 Wabash-av.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, AT OR near Carson, Pirie & Co.'s store, 118 and 120 State-st., a black pocket book [illegible] CARSON, PIRIE & CO'S, or P. A. HEWES, 102 Lake-st.

LOST—FROM 129 WABASH-AV., YESTERDAY about 11 o'clock, a canary bird. [illegible]

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A small black-and-tan dog, taken from 167 Burnside-st. [illegible]

FOUND—ON MONDAY LAST, A HUNTING dog, which the owner can have at 66 West Halsted-st. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM WAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW WILL tell of business, law, love [illegible] 180 Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN on a farm. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper, or salesman. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A young man who wishes to complete [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A respectable young man [illegible] 19 W B, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible] Address V C, Tribune office.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER [illegible] Aberdeen-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS [illegible] Address 161 Townsend-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as a cook [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY GIRL, in a first class family [illegible] Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family [illegible] Clark-st., in millinery store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Leave answer at Tribune office, to E K.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do general housework or second work [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. [illegible] 267 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. Good references. Apply at 41 Ontario-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Cottage Grove preferred. Inquire at 76 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO cook and chamber-work; understand sewing by machine. Good references. Apply at Mrs. Bates' office, 122 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or cooking in a private family. [illegible] from the corner of Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a small family, to do sewing and [illegible] Inquire by letter, or call at 67 Hurlbut-st., care of Mrs. Wilson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse, or to do second work [illegible] ANNA H., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron, in a small family. Please address M M, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE [illegible] CLARK & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND most selling book [illegible] ORRIN GLIDDEN & CO., 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Room 26.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NEW NORTHWEST [illegible] GEO. F. CRAM & Co., [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS AND NEEDLES. [illegible] F. ATKINSON, [illegible]

AGENT WANTED—GENERAL AGENT IN THE [illegible] PATENT FOLDING [illegible] 173 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE ON RECEIPT [illegible] E. W. CHAPPELL, 85 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED. A FIRST-class [illegible]

A GOOD BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—[illegible]

A BARGAIN WHAT IS A BARGAIN [illegible]

A MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET [illegible]

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK OF [illegible]

A CONTROLLING INTEREST, OR LESS, OF [illegible]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A RESPONSIBLE [illegible] ORVIS & BOSTWICK.

A MANAGING AND CONTROLLING INTEREST IN [illegible]

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—I WILL SELL [illegible]

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE—[illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FIRST RATE location [illegible]

DENTIST ROOMS, WITH FURNITURE [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, [illegible] S. CARLISLE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SALOON, LEASE, AND FIXtures [illegible] 120 North Green-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ICE CREAM AND OYSTER saloon, doing a good business. [illegible] 322 East Randolph-st.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—well established [illegible] LEVI SHORES, [illegible]

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND [illegible]

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business. [illegible] T. C. LAMB & CO., 101 Randolph-st.

NEWS DEPOT, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS [illegible]

RETAIL HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE, one of the best locations in Chicago [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—[illegible]

$200 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN [illegible] & CO., 21 Washington-st., Room 14.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—$50 TO $500 FOR FIVE YEARS [illegible] LYMAN, Office No. 1 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500 [illegible]

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES FOR SALE [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW, $1,000 FOR ONE [illegible]

$3,500 TO LOAN FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS [illegible] CHASE, [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED [illegible] WILLIAM C. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONary, [illegible] M. M. AMES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—25 HORSE STATIONARY ENGINE and boiler [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6-HORSE POWER ENgine [illegible] BAUGHERTY, [illegible]

WANTED—A PORTABLE MILL [illegible] MILLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JOB PRESS—TO PURCHASE [illegible] SHARP & CO., [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Census Bill Killed in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Morton in the Cuban Interest.

Plain Talk About Certain Indian Treaties.

Report Relative to the Survey of Chicago Harbor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The President's message to the Senate on the 4th inst., withdrawing certain Indian treaties, contained the following:

[illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia and Mississippi were before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. The Georgia case led to a hearing of statements from those who oppose the present State or Provisional Government, and assert that Bullock has usurped authority not given him by Congress in the Reconstruction acts. The other side will have a hearing at the next meeting. The committee agreed to report for the admission of Mississippi without conditions. This will bring up the question so much debated in the Senate when the Virginia bill was pending. The conditions in that bill were carried by but two majority, and if no member has changed his opinion, the Virginia Senators have it in their power to decide the point at issue.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The readiness of the President to allow a change of opinion on public questions when satisfied that he is wrong, is shown by what he now says about reduction of taxation. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO HARBOR.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House, in answer to a resolution by Mr. Judd, a report of the survey he was directed to make of the harbor of Chicago, with a view to its enlargement. The survey was made last summer, and the report contains full statistics of the shipping entering and leaving the port, and says that harbor facilities of the best and most secure kind became a matter of such urgent necessity for the present vast extent and rapidly increasing growth of the commerce of Chicago. That in a commercial point of view Chicago ranks as probably the third or fourth point in the United States. The plan recommended for the enlargement of the harbor is the enclosure of about 275 acres of the lake front, which is embraced within the following limits: Commencing at the present pier, and extending south about one mile, by a breakwater built of crib-work, leaving in that crib-work all the necessary openings for the entrance and exit of vessels. The estimated cost of the timber work is $563,100. Mr. Judd has introduced a bill making the necessary appropriations.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President to-day sent the following names in: Jesse Grant, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.; James Crowley, Postmaster at Columbus, O.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard fifteen Georgians who are here as a deputation of conservatives, who took the ground that the present Legislature is illegally constituted, owing to the admission of minority candidates, and argued in favor of a reorganization of that body. Governor Bullock and others, on the Republican side, spoke briefly in opposition. Senators Carpenter, Edmunds, and Conkling remembered that, at a former hearing, Governor Bullock said the expulsion of the negroes and seating of minority candidates were not in opposition. The committee will, on Saturday, give Bullock an opportunity to explain his apparently contradictory position.

LIBERTY PROHIBITED.

A general order from the War Department provides that no coal oil hereafter be used for the illuminating of military posts. Lard oil is to be substituted generally in its place.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

From the official statement, it appears that during the year ending with December the receipts from spirits were nearly $55,000,000; from tobacco, upwards of $29,000,000; from stamps, $15,000,000; from passports through the State Department, $27,000; from salaries, $[illegible]. Aggregate receipts of the Bureau, nearly $[illegible].

ROLL OF HONOR.

Quartermaster General Meigs has, under authority of the Secretary of War, published three more volumes, the last being the Twenty-fourth of the Roll of Honor. These show that in the national cemeteries near Corinth, Miss., Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the remains of 15,400 soldiers are interred. In Nashville Cemetery 15,000 graves, and in the cemeteries at Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., 15,000. The names of four-fifths of these are given in the volumes, but many of these could not be ascertained.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have under consideration a bill for the reorganization of the navy. It is understood that a majority of the committee are in favor of arranging the matter of rank without abolishing. This, however, is not definitely settled.

The House Committee on Military Affairs was to-day engaged in an investigation of the alleged sales of cadetships. Only one witness was examined, and he positively testified that a member of the Forty-first Congress had sold such an appointment for $500. The witness, however, did not pass examination, and the parent lost his money.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

A message has reached the War Department, signed by the chiefs of the Arickaree, Gros Ventres and Mandan Indian tribes, directed to General Hancock, in which they state their grievances and wants. They state that, notwithstanding the treaties they have made with the government and friendliness they have always shown for the whites, they have never received anything from their Great Father to protect themselves against their enemies, the Sioux, with whom they have to fight every day, and they have, therefore, been driven from their homes. They [illegible] their wants, which they state are food and clothing. They also state that the Sioux are supplied with plenty of fat bacon, beef, flour, sugar, and coffee, while they have to fight on empty stomachs, and not only are the Sioux fed, but they are provided with guns and ammunition from their Great Father's agents, all of which leads the complainants to believe that their condition would be better if they would imitate their enemies, or even join them and war upon the whites. They also complain that their lands at Painted River, about twenty miles above Heart River, have been given to other tribes. With regard to giving away their lands at Painted Woods, General Stanley, commanding the Middle District of Dakota Territory, writes that the statement is a foolish one, put into their heads by the wood-choppers, as they are constantly cutting down the best timber on the river, and, besides, are unlicensed traders, [illegible] In regard to the lands at Painted Woods, it covers ground included in the reservation by treaty of July, 1868. As the hostile Sioux are not on that land, [illegible] would take the tribes named, backed by two regiments of troops, to put them in possession.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The National Executive Committee, George T. Downing, President, and F. G. Barbadoes, Secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:

"Your National Executive Committee, created by the National Convention assembled, January 13, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational elevation and political liberty of the colored people of the nation, deem that they have all along aimed to attain the summit of full realization of the end in view, [illegible] the Fifteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]